

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1914
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1914—VOL. VI., NO. 31

PRICE TWO CENTS

LLOYD GEORGE HITS ARMAMENT; TELLS OF TAXES

Declares That, Owing to New View of Britain and Germany Against Conflict, Time for Reduction Has Come

COUNTRIES VICTIMIZED

Politicians, Press, Interests Are Blamed for Suspicion Behind Costly Equipment—Land, Housing, Temperance, Up

LONDON—In an interview with the Daily Chronicle Mr. Lloyd George delivered himself of a tremendous indictment of the whole armament craze.

He declares that, owing to the extraordinary change in the relations of the British and German governments and their recognition of the fact that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by conflict, the time has come when it is possible to begin a reduction of estimates.

Agadir, he said, had taught the two countries a point to which they had been led by the atmosphere of suspicion created and maintained by politicians, the press and certain interested interests, and both countries were beginning to understand that they had been victims of organized insanity.

As for France, it was impossible to conceive of a conflict between two democracies. A reduction of estimates to the point that Lord Randolph Churchill had regarded as bloated when he resigned office rather than find money for their would reduce the ordinary rates by four shillings in a pound, and that ought to bring home to the ordinary household what the competition had meant.

Speaking of the new land campaign, he declared that the interest which was being evolved in it throughout the country could hardly be exaggerated. That and the housing question and temperance reform would occupy the government's attention in the immediate future.

As for woman's suffrage, he expressed the opinion that the delay was due entirely to military, and that so long as military continued he saw no hope of any change.

LAND VALUATION GROUP IN COMMONS MAY OPPOSE BILL

LONDON—Government proposals respecting the forthcoming land bill have been regarded in Unionist circles as distinctly drastic. On the other hand they are regarded by the land valuation group in the House of Commons as entirely inadequate.

So strongly is this view held that this group, which numbers no less than 157 Liberal members, has approached the prime minister with a view to his strengthening his proposals. If he is not prepared to do this, they have declared their intention of opposing the bill when it comes before the House, even if this opposition should lead to the defeat of the ministry.

The government is now considering the proposed legislation, and by the beginning of the session they will have in some measure explained their intentions to the party. The Liberal party is pledged as a party to the taxation of land values, and at a meeting of the federation two years ago at Rugby a resolution to this effect was carried unanimously.

"MONNA LISA" BACK IN FRANCE— PUBLIC IS TO PAY TO SEE IT

PARIS—"Monna Lisa" arrived yesterday afternoon to the joy of the Parisians. In spite of the fact that it has been exhibited free in the Louvre for about a century, before being returned to that gallery it is to be exhibited for some days in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where half Paris will no doubt pay the five francs each which is to be charged for looking at it. Those who can restrain themselves for a few days will be able more to see it for nothing in the Louvre.

PICTURE IS RATED ONE OF FINEST 3 IN PARIS LOUVRE

ROME, Italy—The Christian Science Monitor's cable dispatches mentioned the discovery of the celebrated picture of "Monna Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci, which disappeared about two years ago from the Salon Carre of the Paris Louvre. An official announcement to

EDUCATORS DISCUSS TRAINING GIVEN FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING

New England Conference Compares Declamation and Contests With New Style of Instruction Proposed That Shall Combine Dramatics With Other Forms

Public speaking was discussed at length at the meeting of the New England Public Speaking Conference held today in the Speakers' clubhouse of Harvard University. The subject occupied the first half of the morning's program. The drama in school and college occupied the second half, and debating the afternoon's program.

Prof. Prentiss C. Hoyt of Clark College introduced the first subject, reducing it to terms of educating an individual to many people simultaneously by means of the spoken word. Prof. W. H. Davis of Bowdoin talked on the function of the speaking contest. He declared it as at present conducted in most schools and colleges to be inadequate as training for public speaking or interpretation. He would not return to the old form of oratory although that had excellent features. Dramatics, he said, vitalized ideas. The drama alone he would not use for platform work, but spoke in behalf of a new form of training that should exclude much from the old and include

much from other forms of oral expression. Prof. W. P. Daggett, Prof. A. T. Robinson and F. W. H. Stott spoke on the same subject, pointing out the value of training for public speaking to every individual whether he expects to go to the platform or not, and offering ideas that it was hoped might prove helpful.

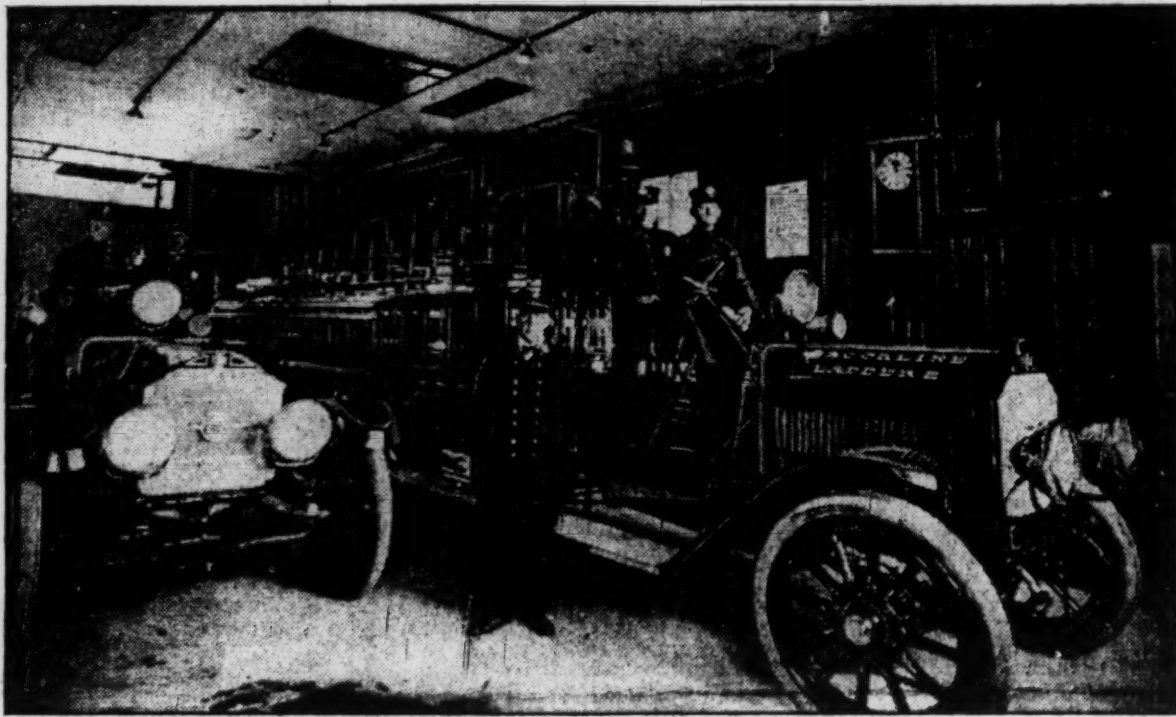
The development of the dramatic instinct was the subject of an address by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard. Every one had such an instinct, he said, though in some it was more pronounced than in others. Mrs. E. Charlton Black, Prof. Lewis Perry and Prof. Thomas Crosby, Jr., made additional remarks on the same subject.

This afternoon's program is as follows: "The Purposes and Problems of Debating," Prof. H. B. Huntington, Brown. "The Moral Side of Debating," Judge A. P. Stone, Harvard.

"Topics," Prof. W. H. Davis, Mr. W. C. Shaw.

Irvah L. Winter of Harvard, the president, presided.

NEW BROOKLINE APPARATUS SATISFACTORY



Two motor machines for Brookline fire fighting—The department chief in foreground

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS LIKELY TO WAIT INQUIRY

Mr. Gandhi Urged by Colleague in Bombay to Delay Further Action Pending Findings

LONDON—Mr. Gokhale in Bombay and Mr. Gandhi in Durban are in constant communication respecting the difficulty of the East Indians in South Africa. Mr. Gokhale is of the opinion that it would be well for Mr. Gandhi and those acting with him to hold their hands pending the sitting of a commission, especially as the Indian government is sending Sir Benjamin Robertson to represent them. Mr. Gandhi, while admitting the impartiality of Sir William Solomon, expresses anything but confidence in the two other South African representatives, Colonel Wylie and Mr. Eselen. There is little doubt, however, that no further steps will be taken by the strikers until the findings of the commission are made known.

CONCRETE FLOOR AT HEADQUARTERS NEAR COMPLETION

Good progress is being made on the concrete flooring at Brookline fire headquarters but not until it is complete, which will probably be in three or four weeks, will all of the new motor apparatus, which arrived some weeks ago, be put into commission. At that time the triple combination pumping engine C, which has been tried out, in practice only, will be removed to Chestnut Hill, Station D, and put in charge of Capt. Frank W. Brackett, with the following men assigned to the engine: Lieut. E. G. McNamara, T. J. Kelley, J. E. Bruter, T. J. Dasey, M. F. Say, Martin J. Dasey and J. Donovan. The duplicate of this piece of apparatus, Engine B, will be taken out of storage at Station E and brought to headquarters.

These two engines have a capacity of from 800 to 1100 gallons per minute, are equipped with 1000 feet of 2½-inch hose, 250 feet of chemical hose, a 40-gallon chemical tank, two pony extinguishers, electric head search and tail lights, and electric self-starting device.

Ladder truck 2, already in commission, has had 11 runs up to date, under Capt. W. J. Stitt and the following men: Lieut. J. B. MacDonald, J. G. MacDonald, W. H. Burke, J. M. Mealey, W. R. Longmore, T. J. Taylor and J. L. Love, chauffeur. It has proved satisfactory in every way.

JAMES BRYCE ONE OF FIVE RAISED TO BRITISH PEERAGE

LONDON—New Year's honors consist amongst others of the granting of five new peerages, one of which is that of a Viscountcy to the Right Hon. James Bryce, until recently British ambassador at Washington.

DUBLIN MAYOR GIVES TOWN HALL FOR STRIKE BALLOT

DUBLIN—The Lord Mayor has been asked for the use of the town hall for the taking of a ballot of the men in the strike. He has promised that he will give the necessary facilities at once.

STATE BANK FOR FARMERS URGED AS REAL BENEFIT

Bill for Formation of Such Institutions Is Being Made Ready for Presentation to the Incoming Legislature for Action

TO SAVE \$300,000,000

Preparation of a bill for the formation of a state bank for farmers to be submitted to the incoming Massachusetts Legislature is now in progress. The work is being done under the direction of Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. It is to be based on the discussion of the features of rural credit applicable to this state at the closing session yesterday of the first conference of the New England section of the American commission on agricultural organization and rural credit.

The immediate effect of this measure is expected to be the facilitation of (Continued on page nine, column one)

TRUSTEE PLAN TO DIVIDE ROADS ONE OF SEVERAL

Mr. Elliott Says Scheme for Naming Board to Take New Haven Interest in Holding Co. Not Only One Heard

DETAILS REVEALED

Chairman Sees Good Chance of Arriving at Some Solution of B. & M. Problem in the Interests of All

Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine systems, when called on the telephone today in reference to the report that the New Haven interest in the Boston Railroad Holding Company would be transferred to a voluntary board of trustees agreeable to the federal department of justice and Governor-elect Walsh, said that this was but one of the several plans under discussion. The trustee plan is the first of which details have been revealed.

Mr. Elliott said that he was in consultation with the directors, lawyers and others interested and with Attorney-General McReynolds of the United States; that the reported plan was one of those discussed but that there were several. He said, however, that he did not feel at liberty to discuss them publicly as he was in negotiation with the attorney-general.

Mr. Elliott said that obviously under these conditions he could not say anything about the conference with the department of justice without their full knowledge and consent. He said further that no one can say at this time what plan can be adopted.

Mr. Elliott, however, feels that there is a good chance of arriving at some solution of the difficult problem that will be in the interests of the whole situation. He is working as hard as he can to bring about this result.

Cancellation of the lease of the Fitchburg railroad is understood not to be a part of the reorganization plans as it is expected that the Boston & Maine system as it stands today will be kept intact.

In the matter of the proposal that the state purchase the freight and passenger terminals of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Lowell and Fitchburg railroads in this city and include them in the plans for the development of the port, Chairman Elliott says that he does not see how a railroad can do business unless it controls the feeders, such as the terminals are, for its system.

It is true that the issue of bonds of the Concord & Claremont railroad amounting to \$300,000 maturing today has been provided for in the way of a new issue of bonds. The old issue was at the rate of four and a half per cent and the new bonds will be on a basis of five per cent as payment for the old.

Checks to the amount of \$1,071,000 to meet the interest due on bonds and rentals of leased lines are being sent out today according to William J. Hobbs, vice-president.

By the proposed plan it is said that this voluntary trust would extend over a sufficient period to permit the rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine and its restoration to a dividend-paying basis, with a consequent advance in the market value of its stock.

The New Haven would transfer to the trustees the capital stock and the bonds of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, nearly all of which it owns. The trustees would then, it is said, be in control of the Boston & Maine railroad and would sit as members of the board of directors.

At the end of 10 years, or whatever time is fixed for the termination of the voluntary trust, the Boston & Maine stock owned by the Boston Railroad Holding Company would be sold and the proceeds distributed pro rata among the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The Boston Railroad Holding Company would be dissolved as soon as the Boston & Maine stock is sold.

The New Haven's interest as a corporation in the Boston & Maine would end with the assumption of the Boston Railroad Holding Company by the trustees, and whatever profit or advantage accrue through the trusteeship would at the termination of the trust go directly to the New Haven shareholders.

It is claimed that under this plan the state would still have the right on one-year's notice to buy the Boston & Maine stock from the trustees.

The object of creating a trust for at least 10 years is said to be to defer the sale of the millions of stock bought with New Haven money until such time as the market price of the securities would provide a sufficient sum to compensate the New Haven shareholders.

PENNSYLVANIA IS CHESS CHAMPION

NEW YORK—University of Pennsylvania won the triangular college chess tournament here today with 11½ points. Cornell was second with 10½ and Brown last with 2.

ONE PARCEL ONLY OVER 20-LB. LIMIT TAKEN TO OFFICE

Up to Noon New Weight Privilege in Parcel Post Are Not in General Use

Few Bostonians are availing themselves of the increased weight limit for parcel post packages accepted by the postoffice which became effective today. Packages not exceeding 30 pounds in weight are received now, the former limit being 20 pounds. Up to noon only one package affected by the new regulations was received. It weighed 24 pounds.

With the advent of the new year, a new postoffice opened today at the Deer Island penal institution. Fred S. Gore, penal commissioner, has been named by Postmaster-Edward C. Mansfield as postmaster of the new station with a salary of \$50 a year. Inmates of the institution will now be given the usual privileges of the postoffice.

SINGLE TAX PAYS PUEBLO BILLS NOW

PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo, the first city in the United States to adopt the single tax, began government under that system today, when a charter amendment adopted at a recent election went into effect.

Under it, after a certain period, real estate improvements or personal property will not be subjected to taxation.

PRESIDENT TO CONFER WITH HIS MEXICAN ENVOY TONIGHT

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—President Wilson's conference with John Lind, his special envoy to Mexico, has been postponed until tonight. The scout cruiser Chester was delayed by heavy weather 12 hours last night. At 2 o'clock the revenue cutter Winona was lying off Ship island. It was stated that as soon as the Chester arrives here Mr. Lind will be transferred to the cutter and taken direct to the President's cottage.

DIST. ATTORNEY TO INVESTIGATE BALLOT CASE

Promises to Uncover All Facts as Ballot Law Commission Turns Over Evidence of Hearing on Nomination Charges

SAYS LAW VIOLATED

Candidates Kenny and Curley to Remain on Ballot Pending Action by Grand Jury—Earnest Smith Again Appeals to Court

Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier will investigate the charges of fraud in connection with the nomination papers filed for Councilmen Thomas J. Kenny and Congressman James M. Curley, candidates for mayor. His evidence will be presented before the grand jury next week.

The district attorney today said these cases are the most flagrant violations of the election law ever perpetrated and he promises the people to uncover all the facts regardless of person and to ask indictment against any and all persons against whom there is evidence of crime in this connection.

The case was turned over to the district attorney by Chief Justice Wilfred (Continued on page nine, column five)

REMOVAL OF 'L' AT TUBE ENDS PETITION ASKS

Rep. Peter F. Tague, Acting for Louis Berenson et al. of Roxbury Wants Structure to Sullivan Sq. and Dudley Removed

SUBWAYS TO REPLACE

Several petitions for extending subways and removing elevated structures were filed with the clerk of the House today. Representative Peter F. Tague of Charlestown filed three on behalf of Louis Berenson of Roxbury and others.

Two of the bills provide for the removal of the elevated structure from the end of the Washington street tunnel to Sullivan square and Dudley street, respectively, and substitution of the extensions of the tunnel to these points.

The third bill provides for removal of all of the elevated structures and the building of subways by the city of Boston to replace them.

A petition for legislation to provide for certain changes in the transportation facilities of the metropolitan district was left with the clerk of the House by Charles A. Ufford, to be sponsored by some representative. The petition asks that the route for the Dorchester tunnel connect at South station with a loop under the terminal building, and the subway in Dorchester avenue be changed to a four-track rapid transit subway beginning at Kneeland street, with a station at Pleasant street and continuing under Harrison avenue to Dudley street; also a two-track subway from Northampton street via Massachusetts avenue to the Midland railway division, and a survey for a depressed track from Bird street to Field's corner on the Shawmut division.

NEW IRRIGATION SITES IN EGYPT TO BE SELECTED

Lord Kitchener and Sirdar Will Choose Two in Order to Make Great Cotton-Growing District

LONDON—Lord Kitchener is leaving for Khartoum to meet the Sirdar, Sir Francis Wingate. In company they will decide upon the sites for two new barrages on the White and Blue Niles. That on the White Nile will be built some 30 miles south of Khartoum and that on the Blue Nile somewhere in the neighborhood of Sinaar.

These works will irrigate an enormous section of country between the two streams and, it is believed, will produce a cotton growing district of immense value.

FIRST REPORT ON REGIONAL BANK TO BE PRESENTED

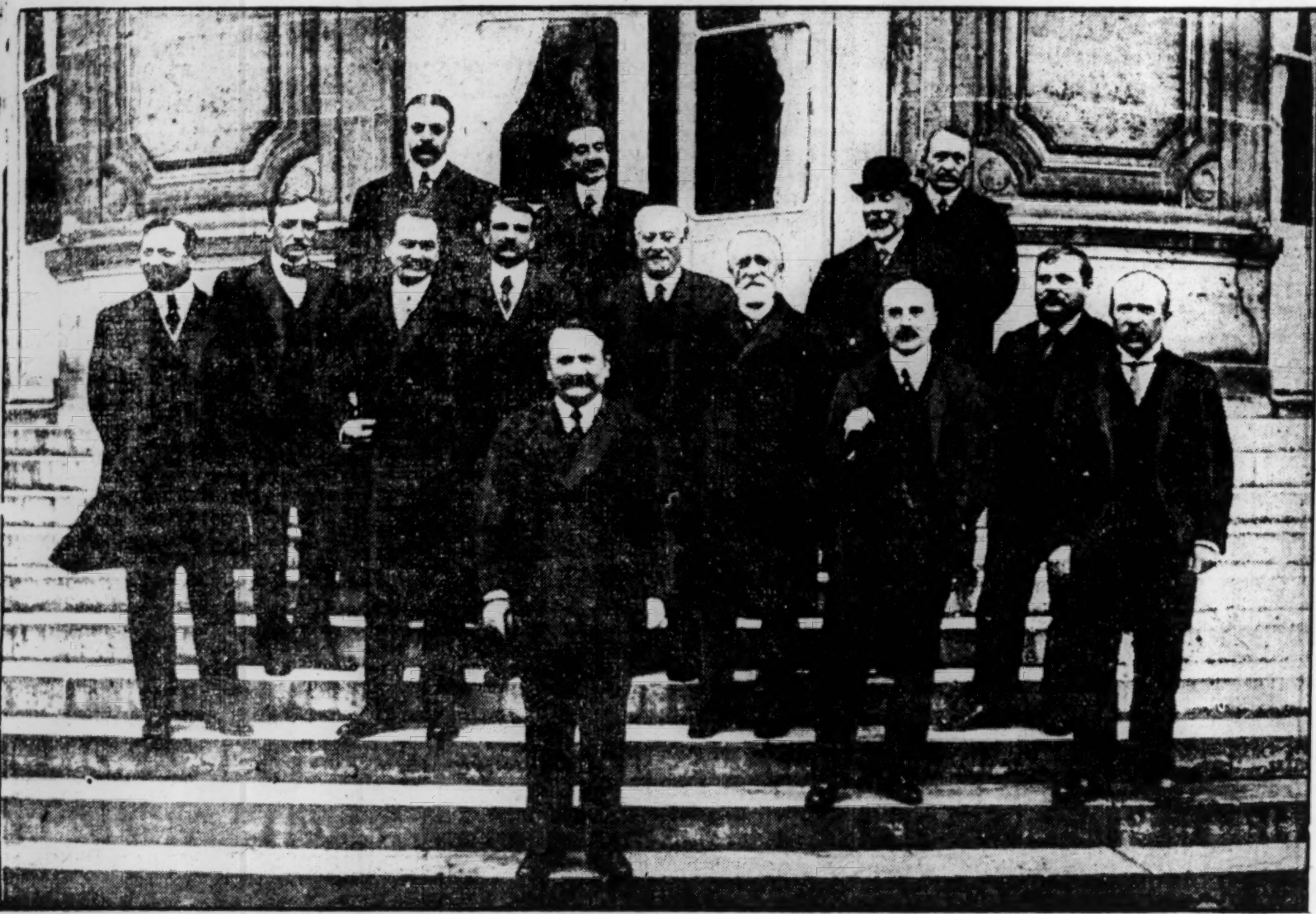
Preliminary report of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the regional bank hearing to be given in this city Jan. 9 and 10 will be submitted this afternoon to the board of directors of the Chamber for consideration.

The committee consists of George N. Towle, chairman; Frederic H. Curtis, W. B. Donham, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Allan Forbes, Archibald McLellan, Charles A. Moss, Joseph B. Russell, former president of the chamber, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University; Roger W. Babson and Edward J. Frost.

NAVY YARD MEN SUSPENDED

Seventeen men employed at the Charlestown navy yard have been suspended by the commandant for two days for indifferent working, it is said.

Politics in France Has Now Reached Transitional Stage



(Copyright by Topical)

New French cabinet, M. Doumergue in front and first row, left to right—MM. David, Ajam, Lebrun, Maguiet, Monis, Bienvenu Martin, Caillaux, Melin, Noulens. Back row—MM. Peret, Malvy, Renault, Viviani

DIFFICULT TASK FACES THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

Members of Doumergue Ministry Said to Be Likely to Have More Than They Can Do to Hold Their Own in Contest

REGIME IS REVERSED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) PARIS, France.—The tension concerning parliamentary matters is now somewhat less acute, and Gaston Doumergue, as already mentioned in the Monitor cable dispatches, having succeeded in obtaining the cooperation of a number of his leagues of the Radical Socialist party, signified his acceptance of the office premier.

Each day of the crisis has made the more apparent that no group could find in the present Chamber strong enough, owing to the diversity of opinion on several vital questions, either to put a definite policy of their own out or to accept a policy of the other hand, to offer one generally acceptable or capable of giving a measure of satisfaction to the advanced Radical sections of the Chamber.

From the mass of incidents that have lately arisen a few leading facts will give a good indication of what the situation really is. In seeking for some one to form a new cabinet M. Poincaré naturally looked for one whose general tendencies would lean toward that policy of patriotism which he has so conspicuously advocated during the last year, and at the same time command the respect and support of the majority of the Republican party, but this proved to be practically an impossible task at the present moment.

M. Ribot Invited

The President's first move was to invite M. Ribot to undertake to form a cabinet. This made an excellent impression, for M. Ribot is in no sense an intimate friend of the President, and moreover his unrivaled position in the parliamentary world assures him an independence that even the President could not assert and lifts him above all parliamentary jealousies.

A man of M. Ribot's experience and authority would undoubtedly have been fully capable of dealing with the three outstanding questions that now confront the French Parliament, that is to say, the international situation, pressing internal affairs, and the financial crisis; and on accepting the President's invitation he immediately consulted with the leading men of all sections of the Chamber.

Before, however, he could make any definite progress he was entirely baffled by the attitude of the Radical Socialist party, whose representatives made demands which he considered absolutely impossible.

M. Ribot expressed his conviction that the pressing questions before the Chamber, including the Reform bill, the tax and fiscal reform, and other social problems, were all solvable by a spirit of give and take, but that only by this means could anything be really accomplished in the present condition of parties in the Chamber. To carry out these ideas, however, any minister would require the assurance of cooperation and confidence.

Later, in his interview with M. Caillaux, the president of the Radical Social-

ist party, M. Ribot was informed that the divergence of views on the vital questions before the country was not only too serious to permit of any cooperation or even of a policy of conciliation on the part of his friends, but that any ministerial combination whatever which had not as its basis the policy of the United Radicals would meet with systematic opposition. Upon this M. Ribot had no option but to decline further negotiations.

Jean Dupuy Asked

The President's next step was to invite Jean Dupuy, the hope of his success arising from the fact that he is perhaps, on the whole, the most conciliatory and acceptable man to all parties in the House. M. Dupuy also consulted the various leaders, and although his policy was more in agreement with the Radicals than M. Ribot's he also failed to make any progress.

At a conference with the leaders of the Radical party at which M. Caillaux, M. Doumergue and M. Rene Renault were present, M. Dupuy was informed that the Radical party had decided that some one selected from their own ranks must form the new cabinet, otherwise their support would not be accorded. Before this even M. Dupuy could do nothing but retire.

After conferring with M. Leon Bourgeois, M. Doumergue, one of the leaders of the Radical Socialists party, was then invited by M. Poincaré to form a ministry and his effort has been successful. The new cabinet consists of three senators and nine deputies. M. Doumergue himself wished to be minister of the interior, but as he was unable to find any one to take the post of minister of foreign affairs, he had to take this post himself. The other ministerial appointments are Finance, M. Caillaux; Justice, M. Bienvenu-Martin; Marine, M. Monis; War, M. Noulens; Education, M. Viviani; Colonies, M. Lebrun; Agriculture, M. Raymond; Public Works, Fernand David; Interior, Rene Renault; Commerce, M. Malvy; Labor, M. Melin.

The new government is composed of the extreme Left in the Chamber and is almost exclusively confined to the Radical and Radical Socialist group. They are extremely anti-clerical and have had the misfortune to be received, on taking office, by a very bad press. The uniform comment in the leading sections

LORD ROSEBERY URGES VALUE OF UNIVERSITIES TO PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Lord Rosebery recently delivered an address to the students of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. He was there, he said, as the chancellor of the university to which the students of the Royal Technical College were now affiliated, to give a public and deliberate recognition of the fact, which was of enormous importance, that two spheres of higher education in Glasgow were henceforward to proceed on parallel lines, but proceed jointly and unitedly as a federated institution.

It was one of the best signs of the times that higher technical education and higher education in the arts and humanities, which used to hold severely aloof from one another, were now seeking a closer union. The idea of universities had changed. Instead of being cloisters they were planted in the largest and busiest cities that could be found, to the mutual and enormous advantage of both.

The university was supported by the wealth of the city in which it was placed; on the other hand, the city derived immeasurable advantage, even in its commerce and industries, from the

of the press on the absence from the cabinet of even one member of recognized weight and authority in French politics is exceedingly pointed.

Offices Declined

The press lays great stress on the significant fact that although the Radical Socialist party would not cooperate with M. Ribot or M. Dupuy in any manner, they made almost superhuman efforts to induce the former to accept the office of minister of foreign affairs in the Doumergue cabinet, and also to obtain the acceptance by M. Dupuy of any post he would consent to fill. Both of them, however, resolutely declined office. It also draws disadvantageous comparison between the caliber of those in the Doumergue cabinet and the galaxy of talent in the two previous cabinets.

The present ministry is really the nomination of, and will represent the views of M. Georges Clemenceau and M. Caillaux, and it is an open secret that there is no one in the whole cabinet strong enough to oppose their dictum. Much speculation has been made as to the declared program. The general impression leans to the view that the army loan will not be proceeded with, but that the necessary money will be raised in a temporary manner.

This will, it is thought, be followed by an expansive scheme of taxation on capital and also by an income tax, two measures which, unless handled with great moderation and without undue hurry, will let loose a torrent of opposition such as no government could possibly withstand.

The cabinet announces that it will loyally support the Three Years military bill but this period of service will not be regarded in the future as an "intangible dogma" which is interpreted to mean not only that there will be considerable changes in the present military provision, but that a gradual return to the two years system will be made.

The task before the new government is by no means a light one for the business with which they are confronted is such as to require the greatest possible wisdom and experience. They will, moreover, be opposed by a number of men of exceptional ability, and of unquestionable reputation and authority, and who are confident of the support of much that is best in the country.

These men will be compelled to oppose

any attempt to rush through, regardless of others interests, the radical measures and drastic schemes which the members of the Doumergue cabinet have in the past advocated, and in the face of this weighty opposition the government are likely to have more than they can do to hold the r own.

For the moment the new spirit in France of which so much has been heard during the last few years has undoubtedly received a definite check. Time alone can prove whether the policy for which M. Poincaré has so ardently fought possesses a vitality that will remain undaunted in the midst of what can only be regarded as a complete reversion to the political regime of the past.

BAVARIA CHAMBER REFORM PROMISED BY THE PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria.—The Bavarian minister president, Baron von Hertling, made an important statement recently in the Diet during the debate upon trade, commerce and industry.

Herr Haberlein, member of the Progressive People's party, advocated a larger representation of industrial circles in the Reichstag, or First Chamber, whereupon Baron Hertling made his declaration. He was perfectly willing, he said, to consider the modernizing of the conditions of the Reichstag and to further any change that might be deemed advisable. He would consult with the Chamber, and when the matter had been fully discussed the Government would take the initiative.

The President's words were received with great applause from all parts of the House. The reform of the Bavarian Chamber has long been desired. The members at the present time include 16 royal princes, two grand officials of the crown, one archbishop and bishop, 17 heads of former princely families, 32 hereditary noble landed proprietors, the president of the Lutheran church and 18 members who include representatives of the high schools and commerce. The statement of the President has been received throughout the country with much gratification.

CORPUS CHAIR OF LATIN AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY FILLED

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—The corpus chair of Latin was recently filled by the election of Albert Curtis Clark, M. A., Fellow of Queens College, university reader in Latin.

Mr. Clark has had a distinguished scholastic career. He received his early education at Haileybury, and thence proceeded to an open exhibition in classics at Balliol in December, 1877. He was placed in the first class in classical moderations in 1879 and in the first class in the final school of literate humaniores in 1881. He won the Ireland scholarship in 1879 and the Craven in 1882, in which year also he was elected to a fellowship in Queens College, where he has since resided as tutor.

Mr. Clark is an excellent Greek scholar like most of his predecessors in the Corpus Chair, but his principal work has been done in connection with Latin. In Germany his works on Cicero and on Latin prose are regarded as of the utmost importance, superseding to some extent the work of Halm. Mr. Clark's election was expected, he having for some time been deputy professor.

BRITANNIA AIRSHIP TO BE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE TO NATION

Committee to Appeal to Public For £15,000 to Build and Equip New Craft for the Navy

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The decision to appeal to the public for £15,000 to build and equip the Britannia airship was made at a recent meeting of the Britannia Airship committee.

The admiralty at first declined to countenance any collection of public funds for the purpose of presenting the fleet with an airship of which they had no experience, but they have since agreed to accept the Britannia, when built, subject to it having a thorough and satisfactory trial.

The Britannia airship is to be a dirigible of a new type which, it is said, will have the advantages of both the rigid and non-rigid airships, without the disadvantages of either. It will have a lifting power of 43 per cent, as compared with a maximum of 30 per cent in any other rigid dirigible and will be capable of carrying 12 passengers and 1200 pounds of ballast a distance of 1000 miles at full speed.

The Britannia is the invention of John Wulffing, the steering system being the work of A. de Bajza. The committee which was formed with the object of presenting the new airship to the nation includes Lord Ailesbury, Sir C. Morrison-Bell, Lord Charles Beresford, Felix Cassel, K. C., M. P., Lord Clarendon, Lord Craven, Capt. W. V. Faber, M. P., Sir Albert Hime, Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir George Kekewich, Lord Leicester, Sir Claude McDonald, Lord Methuen, Lord Montagu, Lord Pembroke, Lord Ruthven, and Lord Strathmore. There is also a ladies' committee.

LORD CHELMSFORD TO MEET ORIENTAL STUDIES BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The education committee of the London County Council recently confirmed a recommendation of the higher education subcommittee to nominate Lord Chelmsford as representative of the council to consult informally with the Oriental Studies committee.

The principal subject for discussion will be the plans for the adaptation of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School of Oriental Studies. If the University of London is reconstructed in accordance with the views of the royal commission, the School of Oriental Studies will be incorporated in the university.

Meantime the Oriental Studies committee is supervising the measures taken for the adaptation of the London Institution and the secretary of state for India decided that the committee should be in a position to consult with some of the future governors of the school. The London County Council is one of the bodies which will nominate a governor and hence the appointment of Lord Chelmsford.

CAPE CRAYFISH INQUIRY BEGINS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The commission to inquire into the best method for the protection of the Cape crayfish has commenced its deliberations, with Dr. Gilchrist as chairman. One of the witnesses who gave evidence stated that his firm captured anything from 5000 to 30,000 per day on an average of their working days, which numbered about 80 to 90 a year.

The quantity dealt with varied enormously. A million crayfish a year would not be an over-estimate of the quantity dealt with by a big factory.

Another witness mentioned that his firm shipped crayfish to France last year to the value of £40,000. During the sitting it was stated that there were 10 factories now operating round and about Capetown representing an annual catch of some 40,000,000 crayfish.

BRITISH YOUTH CARE FOR CATTLE ON AUSTRALIA TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a recent trade exhibition in London an official of the New South Wales government was making some inquiries concerning the purchase of a number of stock cattle for exportation to the State. Apparently his inquiries were overheard by a couple of lads, for about 15 minutes afterward two boys, aged about 15, presented themselves at the office of the agent general for New South Wales in Cannon street and offered their services to look after the cattle on the voyage from London to the State. It is this type of quick and resolute young emigrant that is wanted in Australia, and it is, moreover, a type that is uniformly successful overseas.

Franklin Mills Flour
Entire Wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread free.
Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

BRITISH POSTAL EMPLOYEES STAND FIRM FOR AN INCREASE

Deputation Waiting on Postmaster - General Expresses Dissatisfaction Over Situation and Meeting of Unions Affiliated With National Joint Committee Is Called

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A second deputation has waited on Mr. Samuel, the postmaster-general, to obtain a further and more satisfactory statement of his views on the question of wages.

Mr. Stuart, who represented the employees, said that the refusal of the postmaster-general to let the workers have a statement showing how the wages concessions would affect the various classes, was causing great irritation, since there could only be one reason for not letting them have the figures, and that was that as soon as they were analyzed the whole fabric of £1,250,000, or £700,000 immediate increase would fall to the ground.

That the money would be expended he did not deny, but if the details were given to the public it would be shown that the staff were not gaining anything like as much as was commonly supposed. Mr. Stuart further said that the speeches of the postmaster-general as to the possibility of a strike had been construed to mean that if postal servants went on strike the government would not reinstate them.

Mr. Asquith speaking a little time ago

had said that the very worst way to appeal to Englishmen was by way of their fears. That applied to the post-office servants, and if a strike did occur the speeches of the postmaster-general would have the effect of lengthening the struggle.

In his reply, Mr. Samuel again declared that, so far as he was concerned and so far as the government was concerned, the question of a 15 per cent rise in wages remained where it was. The cabinet had maturely considered all the circumstances of the case in relation to postoffice wages and had come to a decision which had already been communicated to the employees.

At the end of the interview, Mr. Stuart, in thanking Mr. Samuel, said that he was exceedingly dissatisfied with what had been told him. The position of the employees had been made extremely difficult and a great responsibility rested upon the postmaster-general and the government.

A meeting of all the unions affiliated to the National Joint Committee has been convened, when the whole question will be considered.

PAYABLE GOLD IS DISCOVERED IN TASMANIA MINE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—It is some years since the red flag, the sign of having struck payable gold, was hoisted on the poppet-logs, but recently payable gold was struck at the Pinafore Company's deep lead shaft.

Previous washdrift giving 50 per cent profit had been struck in the headings, but 14 feet further a blind shaft was sunk from the bottom of the drive and reached bed-rock in black slate 50 feet from the floor of the main drive. Bulk samples from the last three feet of wash gave a return of about 7½ dwt. of very waterworn gold to the ton, equal to 30s. per ton, which as the cost of treatment should not exceed 4s. per ton is highly payable.

Samples from the bottom of the wash yielded at the rate of 18 dwt. (72s.) per ton. All work below has been suspended and attention will be given to the sinking of a main shaft and the erection of machinery.

REDMOND HOWARD JOINS UNIONISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—Redmond Howard, who is a nephew of the Irish Nationalist leader, John Redmond, has just enrolled himself as a member of the force which is now being raised in England "to assist Ulster in the struggle she is making to maintain the union between Great Britain and Ireland."

It is understood that Redmond Howard, who was formerly a supporter of home rule, owes his conversion to the cause of Unionism to W. H. Carson, son of Sir Edward Carson, W. H. Carson witnessed Mr. Howard's signature to the undertaking required of members of the force.

POWDER SUPPLY IN FRENCH NAVY SAID TO BE SHORT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A statement was made recently by the former minister of marine, M. Baudin, to the effect that new powder was carried on board the warships only for the use of the big guns and that the smaller guns still used the old unreliable powder, of which all the reserves on shore were composed. To remedy this defect as soon as possible provision had been made in the 1914 budget for the manufacture of fresh supplies of powder.

It now appears, in a letter written by the minister for war to a correspondent, that the great demand for powder has involved overtime working in the factories and that this condition of things has been going on too long to be continued.

There is a great need for an increase in the staff of the factories, and a bill providing for it is down for debate in Parliament. Meanwhile, the minister for war announces the impossibility of providing the powder on demand within the year and states that the night work must be discontinued in the factories.

ROYALTY ATTENDS DUTCH PAGEANT

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The Scheveningen pageant, held in commemoration of the centenary of the recovery of Dutch independence in 1813, was attended by the royal family who, together with the military and civil authorities, took the deepest interest in the proceedings.

The most remarkable feature in the pageant on the second day was the group of the eleven Dutch provinces represented by Dutch girls in national costume. Among the historical personages represented were Prince Maurice, Frederick Henry of Nassau, and Hugo Grotius.



THE MEN'S STORE SCHOOL ST.

MEN

BEGINNING TODAY—OUR

Mid-Winter Sale

Fancy Suits, Medium and Heavy Weight OVERCOATS

This is the one opportunity of the winter season to buy Stein-Bloch Clothes.

25%
Under
Regular Prices

SPECIAL

ODD LOTS—Suits and Overcoats, regular \$22.50, \$25 and \$30 grades. Reduced to 16.50

Open Saturday Evenings



OFFICIAL WORD OF WELCOME IS GIVEN TO 1914

Thousands on Common Receive Greeting From Mayor in City Celebration as Bells and Whistles Usher in the New Year

FIREWORKS DISPLAY

Bells, whistles, fireworks and illuminations, musical and other exercises in public, in clubs, in hotels, and watch-night services in churches, ushered in the year 1914. Outstanding among the celebrations was that on Boston Common, where about 100,000 persons gathered. The center of attraction was the Parkman bandstand, brilliantly lighted, and occupied by a chorus and the Ives naval brigade band of 50 pieces.

In the harbor every tug and steamship signalled the stroke of midnight by blasts upon their sirens; sailing vessels contributed by sounding fog horns.

On the stroke of midnight the notes of "Sweet Adeline," sung by Mayor Fitzgerald, mingled with the ringing of bells. From the Parkman bandstand, the mayor conveyed the good wishes of himself and the city to the throng.

Early in the evening the crowd began to gather, and by 9:30 there were 25,000 present. Motion pictures were shown throughout the evening, and the 60-foot tree was illuminated as it was on Christmas eve.

The musical program comprised religious, patriotic and popular airs, the choruses of which were shown on the screen. Miss Eleanor Mack was the contralto soloist, and Charles Bradley the baritone. At midnight a fireworks display was given. Just preceding the illumination, Miss Bernice E. Wright sang three selections. The program ended with the singing of "America" shortly before 1 o'clock.

Additional car service to all parts of the city and suburbs was provided by the Boston Elevated.

At the Puritan Club it was the last evening the members were to spend in the home which they have occupied for 30 years. About 50 members had dinner together and watched the new year in with the realization that they would today lose their identity as "Puritans" in becoming merged with the Art Club.

The Boston City Club observed the arrival of the new year in a quiet manner. There was no formal dinner, but the dining rooms were filled before midnight with groups who heard a musical program.

BRYAN LUNCHEON CAPITAL FEATURE

WASHINGTON—This was the first New Year's day in the memory of officials here without a White House reception. A luncheon was tendered to the diplomatic corps by Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan received this afternoon. The luncheon was informal.

Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels invited army and navy officers to attend their receptions wearing full dress.

Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker, made her debut today at a public reception. Members of the supreme court, congressional and diplomatic sets also kept open house.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS GUEST

RIO JANEIRO—Theodore Roosevelt spent today at Fazenda Saint Jean, in the state of Matto Grosso as guest of the Governor. San Luis de Cáceres will be his next stop.

NEW YORKERS SING HYMN

NEW YORK—A hymn sung by 10,000 persons gathered around a tree in Madison Square was the most notable feature of New York's New Year's eve celebration.

EVENING SCHOOL TO START COURSE ON ADVERTISING

Especially to interest local business men a course on advertising is to begin next week at the Dorchester Evening high school. The course will be conducted by Joseph C. Morgan, chairman of the educational committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

The following talks have been arranged: "Local Retail Advertising" by Mr. Stevenson; "Handling Advertising" by Henry Hale; "Window Display" by James Gibson; "The Advertising Man's Duties" by Warner W. Bell; "Mediums, Classes of Magazines, and How to Key Advertisements" by George Gallup; "How the Display Spaces for Department Store Advertisements are Filled" by William Bell; "How Paper is Made," by Lester P. Winchenbach. These talks are extra features of the course.

Other courses for persons of maturity to be given at the school are speed shorthand, accountancy, civil service, salesmanship and textiles.

The school opens for the enrolment of new pupils Monday evening. Classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week until the last of March.

H. W. HUNTING RETIRES

After 47 years of service as an officer at the state prison, Charlestown, Herbert W. Hunting retired last night at the close of work and his name was placed upon the pension roll.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

Great Interest Is Sustained in the

January Clearance Sale

An Absolute Clearance of All Surplus Merchandise Throughout the Entire Store

Prices $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Less

The January Mark-Downs comprising this sale are mostly on new merchandise.

This store has practically no old stock, and allows none to accumulate. The sale consists of surplus stocks, the over-plus of winter and holiday goods, and other merchandise not to be carried into the spring season.

Descriptions are eliminated—quantity, original value and price are all that are mentioned.

Quantities and Prices are subject to revision, as the goods are on sale as this advertisement is printed. If any articles are sold when called for, we will try to substitute like values. CHANDLER & CO.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

PLAN TO AVOID STRIKES URGED BY PEACE BOARD

Employers and Employees Are Told That Interests of the Public Are to Be Considered as of Paramount Importance

PLEAD CONCILIATION

To avoid strikes in Massachusetts, the state board of conciliation and arbitration directed the attention of employers and employees on Wednesday to the laws provided for their use in case of threatened strikes or lockouts, and points out to them that it is a duty they owe the public to exhaust all peaceful and legal methods before resorting to a breach of industrial peace.

The board holds that the public is an innocent third party in all controversies and is entitled to the same protection which should be accorded the other two parties. In this connection the board says:

"During strike or lockout each party engaged in the controversy endeavors to win public sentiment for his side to the end that its moral support may help him in sustaining his contention. In 1914 the parties should make every effort to consider public welfare before strike or lockout. If public sentiment is of value after a strike or lockout, it surely should be respected before either takes place."

In event of controversy arising over working conditions or wages, the board urges the employer and employees to confer together and try to reach an agreement; if they cannot agree the board advocates arbitration; but if one of the parties will not accept this method of settling the dispute, the other should petition for a public investigation and report before resorting to strike or lockout.

"If the employer refuses to adopt the board's recommendation," the board says, "or the employees are not satisfied with it, and both are unwilling or unable to compose their differences, the parties, having exhausted the methods provided by statute, may then—and not until then—be justified in using strike or lockout as a means to enforce demands."

PRISONERS TEST SELF-DISCIPLINE

AUBURN, N. Y.—The inmates of Auburn prison began 1914 with an associated pledge to good conduct. They have organized a Good Conduct League, by means of which they will have a share in maintaining prison discipline. The prisoners' good opinion is the measure by which it is expected that good discipline will be enforced.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

"HOFFMANN" AT OPERA

With Henry Danges appearing in the four successive baritone characters and with Mr. Lafitte singing the tenor role, the Boston Opera company presented Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" on Wednesday evening for the first time this season. Directed in their singing by Mr. Caplet, the artists took the parts as follows: Olympia, Mme. Scottney; Giulietta, Miss Amsden; Antonia, Mme. Edvina; Stella, Miss Sharlow; Niklausse, Miss Leveroni; Hoffmann, Mr. Lafitte; Lindorf, Coppelius; Dapertutto and Miracle, Mr. Danges; Andres, Cochenille, Pitiacino and Franz, Mr. Pini; Spalanzani, Mr. Giaccone; Nathaniel, Mr. Jerville; Crespel, Mr. Wronski; Luther, Mr. Sillich; Hermann, Mr. Grand; Schlemil, Mr. Everett.

A comment that is in place in a discussion of this performance relates to the tone color of American singing. In the cast of "Hoffmann" were two American voices, Miss Amsden's soprano and Miss Leveroni's contralto, which represent two vastly different tendencies in the national music. As traced in the work of the two Americans who sang the barcarole in the third scene, the tendencies could not easily be proved to be a consequence of musical training. For they have nothing to do with styles of singing. They are quite out of the control of the teacher of vocal method. Consequently neither the comparative schooling nor the comparative attainment of the soprano and contralto of the Venetian scene of "Hoffmann" are involved in the discussion. As vocal technicians they have won about equal honors in the course of their seasons with the company. As portrayals of character neither has yet scored significantly. The question the two voices bring into debate is one of tone esthetics.

The work of the two artists illustrates the close relation that exists between the national singing and the national speaking voice. There is a speech tone-color observable in daily American talk to which Miss Amsden's singing corresponds, and there is another and a widely different speech tone-color in evidence in the common talk of American citizens which finds representation in the singing of Miss Leveroni. The soprano takes the one color and idealizes it; the contralto takes the other and applies it to the song art.

Without question the reason why American singers are so acceptable in American opera houses is because they are exemplars of the daily talking tone of their fellow citizens and manage therefore to give a desirable expression to national thought, even when they sing in a language not their own.

Giulietta, then, on Wednesday night was a tone-painter of one American ideal, Niklausse a colorist of another. Take your choice. The soprano under discussion stands for a permanent type of American voice color which is attained by a few representatives out of every social group. Ordinarily they are referred to as those who have good natural speaking voices. But really their voices are good because they elect

to make them so, refusing all local and epochal standards and taking those which are lastingly of the land and of its social atmosphere.

The contralto, on the other hand, stands for a temporary type of voice color which is of the present industrial epoch, which was unknown 30 years ago and will have vanished within the next 30. It may be noted in all places where men and women gather for the day's work after the modern formula of labor division. It is suited to alert, god-humored greeting and to hurried exchange of ideas. But it is not, in the abstract way of thinking, whatever it may be in the dramatic, a beautiful tone color.

The revival of "Hoffmann" was successfully carried out by old artists and new. Expressive points in the performance were the doll's dress, which was an attractive spot of cool color against Mr. Urban's generally warm-toned second scene; and the character make-up of Mr. Danges as the three fantastic personages opposing Hoffmann's hopes.

Exception may perhaps be taken to Mr. Urban's elevated stage in the fourth scene, because it does not communicate with the lower level by steps. The pleasurable effect of the raised stage is the feeling of improvisation it gives, as though the play were hastily set up on the terrace of somebody's house and the people were assembled to witness it in the garden.

SYMPHONY PROGRAM

Mozart's "Haffner" serenade, a work not recently heard in Boston, has been added to the program of the Symphony concerts for this week. The Bach concerto, which Miss Ruth Deyo plays, is new to the repertoire. The symphony will be Cesar Franck's in D minor.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Charles Wellington Furlong closed his series of talks on South America with a lecture Wednesday evening in Lorimer hall on Chile, the straits of Magellan and the Fuegian archipelago. Mr. Furlong illustrated his remarks with motion pictures and maps of the districts he had explored. The slides showed scenes in a nitrate field, and in moving pictures the processes of manufacture were explained, and Chilean troops shown in drill. Then there were pictures of a house built of bottles, scenes on a Chilean ranch, aboard a battleship.

The final performance of "Miss Pocahontas" will be given Saturday at the Castle Square theater, and on Monday "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be presented.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is credited with doing the best acting of her career in "Tante," in which she opens a fortnight's engagement at the Tremont theater Monday evening.

There will be matinees of "Little Women" today, Friday and Saturday at the Majestic theater.

ACADEMY AT WILBRAHAM IS REORGANIZED

Fund of \$80,000 for Reconstruction Is Completed and School for Boys Now Has Complete and Modern Equipment

FACILITIES BROADER

WILBRAHAM, Mass.—Wilbraham Academy announces completion of the reorganization fund of more than \$80,000. This amount has been used in the reconstruction of buildings and in giving a complete modern equipment to the academy for its new work as a school for boys.

The first step in the reorganization process was noted two years ago when announcement was made of the election of Gaylord W. Douglass as headmaster. The actual work began when Mr. Douglass assumed the duties of his new position Feb. 6, 1912.

The first month was spent in perfecting plans, and a preliminary campaign of six weeks secured the initial funds which warranted the awarding of contracts for the reconstruction work. This work was carried out during the summer of 1912 and over \$70,000 was expended in reconstruction work alone. As a result Rich hall, the famous old dormitory, stands now as one of the most complete, convenient and modern school homes for boys in New England.

The new Wilbraham, differs from the larger institutions in many essential points. The number of boys admitted is strictly limited and the standard of scholarship and personal character is unusually high. There is one teacher to every eight boys, which insures particular attention to the needs of each individual. The plans and methods have appealed deeply to the loyal friends and former students who have contributed generously toward the reorganization fund in amounts from \$1 to \$8000 each. The completion of the fund was hastened by the Methodist board of education's offer of \$2750 on condition that \$9000 more was secured before Dec. 31. These conditions have been met and last night the fund was completed.

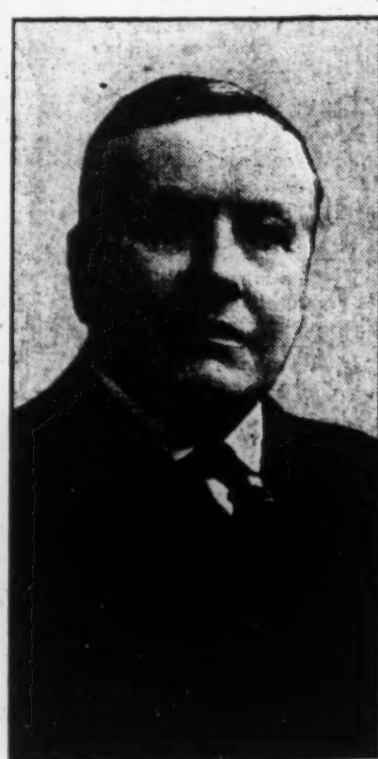
DUMMER ACADEMY HAS FIRE

SOUTH BYFIELD, Mass.—Work by Newburyport firemen and apparatus saved the chapel building, erected in 1783, and main buildings of Dummer Academy. The oldest structure on the school grounds, occupied by the junior department, burned.

GREETINGS SENT TO PRESIDENT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New Year's greetings have been sent to President Wilson and his official family by the Democratic members of the Rhode Island Legislature.

STORE NEWS

Much interest is manifested among the employees of the Gilchrist Company over the approaching annual party of the Employees' Benefit Association to be held at Paul Revere hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. Since its organization 10 years ago this association has paid out \$8000 in benefits, and been of great assistance in many other ways to the employees. Members pay small weekly dues and the party held once a year does much to increase the amount in the treasury. It was organized by Robert H. Heartz, one of the assistant super-



ROBERT H. HEARTZ

tendents and manager of the welfare department, who has been its only president. In length of time of being connected with the store he is the oldest employee, having entered 44 years ago when the firm was Churchill, Watson & Co., Robert Gilchrist being the company. He is the only person, whether a member of the firm or employee, who was with the store at that time. Other officers of the association are: First vice-president, Miss Annie McLean; second vice-president, Miss A. W. Hadley; secretary, David A. Titcomb; treasurer, Miss Margaret Connell. The floor director at the annual party will be A. St. Onge; aids, Miss H. Nickerson, Miss A. Shanahan, Miss S. O'Brien, Miss K. Sullivan, Miss M. Grife and Miss J. Callahan. F. Sheehy, T. J. Fitzgerald, J. Connell, W. Burke, J. J. Bulger and J. Reid.

Frank Maquire, formerly with the Walk-Over Shoe Company in England has become connected with the shoe department of C. F. Hovey & Co.

Mrs. R. Cooper of the coat department of the William Filene's Sons Company

is spending a few days vacation in New York.

Among the buyers in New York this week are, W. Finlayson of R. H. Stearns & Co., Miss C. Townes of the Gilchrist Company, W. H. Edwards and Mrs. Holland of the Jordan Marsh Company and F. Phillips, T. Lyford, Miss M. O'Neil and Mrs. C. Phillips of the William Filene's Sons Company.

SWAMPSCOTT IS TO TRY TO SAVE BLANEY BEACH

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Action is to be taken at the town meeting Jan. 6 relative to saving Blaney beach, or Fisherman's beach, from encroachment by private property owners. Residents of Orient street, running parallel with the beach, wish to preserve their unrestricted sea view.

Among the methods proposed for preserving the beach to the public are to petition the land court to register the beach as property of the town and establish building regulations; taking the beach by eminent domain; laying out of a boulevard just above the beach, as has been considered previously; giving the question to the selectmen and park commissioners for establishment of a building line.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Commencing today and continuing until further notice tests will be held in room 407, South station, for all New Haven railroad employees whose duties bring them to Boston.

The New York Central lines inaugurated today storage railway mail service between Boston and Chicago on express train No. 41, leaving South station at 10 a. m. daily.

The car service department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Fitchburg shops 15 platform coaches, which have been rebuilt and equipped for Boston suburban service.

Luther S. Bean of Ashland, N. H., retired passenger train master Southern division, Boston & Maine road, is a business visitor at North station general offices today.

The Pullman Company is assembling equipment at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago to take care of student travel returning to Wellesley, LaSalle, Smith, Harvard, Tufts and Dartmouth.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal South Boston yesterday two solid trains of stock, consigned to the Boston market, Brighton division.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger train master Boston division, New Haven road, at South station, is inspecting passenger terminals and freight yards on the south shore to Plymouth.

WINTHROP GETS NEW PASTOR

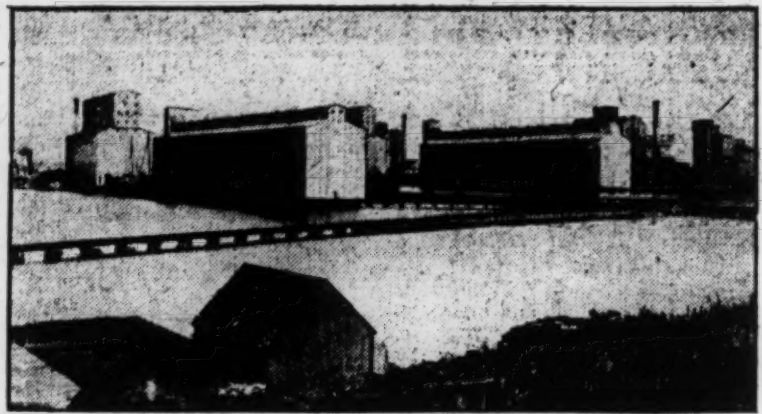
The Rev. W. J. Sherman of Plainfield, Wisconsin, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Union Congregational church at Winthrop Beach.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES GAINED BY COMMERCE CLUB

Superior, Wis., Organization Is Active in Getting Tariffs for Permitting Grain Center to Compete With Other Sections

EXPERT IS EMPLOYED

SUPERIOR, Wis.—There has been no subject in which the commercial interests of Superior have been more vitally interested than that of low freight rates, and the community has been greatly benefited by the action of the interstate commerce commission in making a proper adjustment of these tariffs. The most active agency for good in this matter always has been the Superior Commercial Club. Its traffic committee was foremost in fighting for the reduction of freight rates on grain before the national commission and so well was its work done that substantial reductions in



How the milling district looks in northwestern city

grain rates from the West were obtained, giving Superior a better opportunity to compete with other cities in the marketing of this western grain and the manufacture of flour. Through the activities of the club the city hired a rate expert who keeps in close touch with the rate situation and has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to Superior's merchants through the adjustment of various rate matters. The club was very active in securing the passage of the grain and warehouse law, which gave to Wisconsin a commission whose chief duty is to supervise the weighing of all grain in and out of Superior. Formerly the weighing was done by employees of

other states whose acts were not regulated by Wisconsin. This new arrangement protects both the buyer and the seller. The fact that 86,129,800 bushels of wheat alone were received at Superior from August, 1912, to July, 1913, indicates the magnitude of the grain business at Superior.

The Superior Commercial Club was organized and incorporated in 1895 and has taken an active part in all projects leading to the betterment of the city. During the last year, largely through the efforts of the club, Superior has obtained more publicity of the kind desired than ever before. A new rate, put into effect by certain railroads, provides that the traveler, going through the Twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, to the West or the East may visit Superior without extra cost. This fact has been heralded far and wide by means of attractive booklets.

The club's spacious, and handsomely furnished quarters are open to meetings of every kind and it is seldom that the committee rooms are not all occupied. In fact, the Commercial Club is the center of civic activity.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

AMBIGUOUS

"By being somewhat behind in getting to my office this morning I was somewhat ahead."

"How do you make that out?"
"Why, Wimbison called to borrow \$10 of me, and if I had been in I should have been out that much."

BUILT THAT WAY

"I understand you have acquired a dog. Do you intend to keep him long?"
"Oh, I shall have to. He's a dachshund."

The Mexican postal routes are so disturbed that persons wishing to get "Happy New Year" greetings to acting President Huerta on time should start them at once.

MORE WEALTH

In making dry the Zuyder Zee, The Hollanders, it's plain to see, By adding to their farm lands will Find more of profit in their till."

The report that King George edits his speeches three times shows that he weighs his words as carefully as does the poet who in sending away his offerings to the editors is constrained to include just as little return postage as seems absolutely necessary.

POINT OF VIEW

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as others see us!"
But, we'd lay the others on the shelves Could they look at us as we see ourselves.

DAYTON MANAGER OUTLINES PLANS FOR NEW REGIME

Henry M. Waite Says That Eight-Hour Work Will Be One of the First Reforms

DAYTON, O.—Final arrangements for taking over the active management of the city of Dayton were concluded on Wednesday in a conference between City Manager Henry M. Waite and the city commissioners. The administration is turned over to him officially at 10 o'clock this morning.

Of his duties, Manager Waite said that he would look after three big contracts held over from the last administration and make awards at once. These contracts include an award for outfitting the entire city fire department with motor-apparatus at an estimated cost of \$119,000; the award of a 10-year contract for garbage collection and disposal, which involves an expenditure in excess of \$250,000 and the letting of a river-straightening contract involving \$450,000, now held up by litigation.

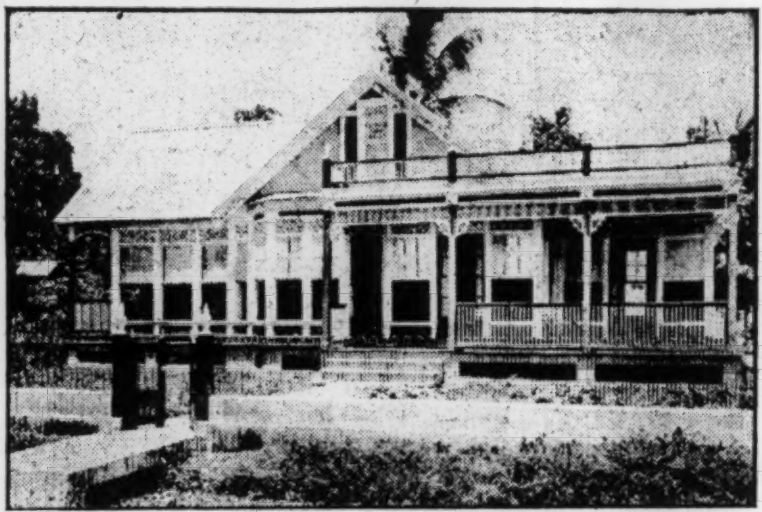
His aim will be to gain efficiency in city government and with that economy, explained Manager Waite. He said it would take some time to work out certain plans he had in view and for the present the subordinates now on the city payroll will not be disturbed. Eventually he hopes to have everything working in military order. By this he means each position will be in charge of a specialist, who will be expected to devote full eight hours of service to the city every working day in the year. He said it was too early to talk about changes to be made. For the present his efforts would be devoted to developing efficiency in the present agencies.

U. S. ARMY MORE POPULAR; RECORD NUMBER APPLY

NEW YORK.—The United States army is becoming more popular. In November 2000 more men applied for enlistment than in any other month in the history of the country in time of peace.

This figure is given by an army officer connected with the recruiting service. In the thirty days of November more than 5000 men offered themselves for service at the various recruiting stations throughout the country. This increase is being maintained this month, and it is kept up many weeks longer there is reason to believe that every organization in the army will be recruited up to full strength, a condition not known since the war with Spain.

MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA, HAS COZY HOUSES FOR TOURISTS



Typical cottage built for tourists in town of the Caribbean

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Increase in the demand from tourists has led to the building of additional up-to-date houses in Montego Bay. They vary a great deal from the old style of buildings, which were first square structures right on the street, without the verandas, which are so essential in a tropical climate. Houses most suitable for the towns and cities of the Caribbean waters can have scarcely too many windows and doors. Chimneys are not needed, as there is no necessity for a fireplace, since the thermometer never registers lower than 60 degrees. The kitchen and servants' quarters are generally in a building apart from the main structure.

Each of these cottages stands in its own grounds, surrounded by coconut palms and other tropical trees and flowers.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Lieut. Col. E. T. Hinds, fifth cavalry, proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 5, for special course for officers.

Capt. W. K. Bartlett, medical corps, after proceeding with fifth cavalry to Ft. Meyer, Va., return to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Orders assigning Maj. F. W. Sladen to eighth infantry amended to assign him to thirteenth infantry.

First Lieut. W. A. Danielson, C. A. C., resignation accepted.

First Lieut. R. S. Bemberger, second cavalry, to Walter Reed hospital.

First Lieut. M. M. Garrett, twenty-ninth infantry, proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 5 to join his regiment.

First Lieut. E. H. Pearce, eighteenth infantry, assigned to general recruiting service, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

First Lieut. C. S. Caffrey, twenty-eighth infantry, proceed to the military academy April 30 instead of Jan. 24.

Following lieutenants of coast artillery report to Maj. T. C. Lyster, medical corps, president of examining board at Ft. Monroe, Jan. 20, or thereafter for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Leroy Bartlett and J. C. Peterson, Second Lieut. F. H. Miles, Jr., H. T. Phillips, Le G. B. Curtis, K. B. Harmon, F. B. Gray, H. O'Leary and W. K. Richards.

Coast artillery corps transfers to take effect Feb. 15: Capt. A. H. Bryant, 23 to 34 company; Capt. J. A. Berry, 34 to 22 company and sail about Feb. 5 for the Philippines.

Leaves—Maj. H. J. Hirsch, eleventh infantry, two months; Second Lieut. S. W. Wood, seventh infantry, two months.

Navy Orders

Ensign H. R. A. Borchardt, from the Maine, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constructor H. T. Wright, from navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Philadelphia.

Naval Constructor C. M. Simpers, from New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., to navy yard, Boston.

Naval Constructor G. C. Westervelt, from navy yard, Puget sound, Washington, to works Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, Seattle, Wash.

Naval Constructor S. M. Henry, from navy yard, New York, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Hilliard from navy yard, Boston, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

These machinists have been appointed and assigned to the following duties: W. A. Buckley, to receiving ship, New York; H. M. Peace, L. W. Knight, John Rober and W. S. Evans, to receiving ship, Philadelphia; F. W. Webster, to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; F. C. Wolf, Max Bayer, H. H. Beck, F. T. Rider and W. W. Hol- Reynolds, N. M. McDonald, C. N. Koch, C. J. Napretek, J. W. O'Leary, J. A. Newell, J. E. Kemmer and G. F. Voth, to receiving ship, New York; Paxton Hotchkiss, to the Nebraska; P. S. Flint, to the

Olympia; O. W. Wagner, to the Rhode Island; F. E. Nelson, to receiving ship, Puget Sound, Wash.

Movements of Vessels

The Petrel arrived at Guantanamo. The Louisiana and the New Hampshire arrived at Norfolk.

The Buffalo, from Balboa to Corinto. The Uncas, from New York to Bridgeport.

The Mayrant, from New York on trial run.

Previous orders to the Montgomery have been modified to place her in reserve preparatory to being turned over to the Maryland naval militia.

The Montana has been detached from the Atlantic reserve fleet and placed in full commission at Philadelphia for duty with the Atlantic fleet as a torpedo training ship.

The destroyer Parker was placed in commission at Philadelphia yesterday. The South Dakota has been detached from the Pacific fleet and assigned to the Pacific reserve fleet.

FIRST TO MAIL UNDER NEW LAW

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Stuart Little, son of Postmaster John W. Little, was the person in this city to mail the first 50-pound parcel under the new regulation of the postoffice. The package measured 72 inches in length, making it the first parcel of that dimension ever posted here. The package containing thread needles for manufacturing purposes. The sender is general manager of a thread company.

NORTHAMPTON BANK TO BUILD

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Northampton institution for savings has resumed its plans for erecting a new building, which have been in abeyance during the past year. The contract was awarded to Horton, Hemenway & Co., who are to have the building ready for occupancy the first of next January.

CONNECTICUT TO LEASE PIER

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A lease has been arranged between Connecticut and the New London, Northern & Central railroads for land in East New London for steamship terminals. It calls for rent of \$1000 a year for 77 years.

MASTER BUILDERS ELECT

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Massachusetts State Association of Master Builders Wednesday elected officers including: President, F. F. O'Neill of Holyoke; secretary, H. W. Sweetser of Worcester; treasurer, Alanson T. Robinson of Worcester.

MAINE "BLUE SKY" LAW IN FORCE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Sale in this state of securities of doubtful value is expected to be stopped by the "blue sky" law, which is in effect today.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The best municipal advertising is municipal activity of the right kind. A town that can keep other towns talking of its accomplishments needs no paid publicity agent; the publicity takes care of itself. Cleveland's reputation as America's first city in many important particulars rests not upon assertion but upon accomplishments—upon pioneer endeavors in different fields of municipal activities. Other cities in increasing numbers look to this for example and inspiration. Each wide-awake city learns from all the others. When one discovers a better way of performing some common duty or adopts some new duty others are immediately interested. Thus experience teaches an ever-widening circle.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The Scandinavian Art Society means more than social meetings and congenial dips into the art gossip of the day. Its organization is simple, its expense trifling, and its liberal revenues are to be devoted entirely to the purchase of Scandinavian works for the Institute of Arts. This is the first conspicuous step toward vitalizing the beautiful museum building, though some modest private generosity has anticipated it. The subscription endowment of the museum building was a splendid public demonstration, but the pile of marble alone is lifeless. To live, it must contain, first a school, then a picture collection. The seeds of both are in the public library building, and this Scandinavian organization shows how to fertilize the seed. The census contradicts popular impression by telling us that there are more Germans in Minnesota than either Swedes or Norwegians. German art has been neglected for near half a century. Why should not the German-Americans of the Northwest stimulate its revival in the United States? Then there are many Americans in Minneapolis, whose pockets bulge and whose hearts swell with love of art on one side and of their city on the other.

NEWARK NEWS—A man who by industry or the urgings of a provident wife had succeeded in saving \$500 applied this in part payment and acquired an equity in a \$5000 New Jersey farm.

He gave his notes for the rest of the purchase price and for some tools and machinery and started farming. A year later the man found, after paying the interest on his debt, that he had only a few hundred dollars to show for his 12 months' work. Thereupon he complained that farming is a small-paying proposition and was tempted to throw up the job. This man invested only \$500 in a business—for farming is a business—and found fault because he only made his living and a few hundred dollars during the first year. In what other line of business could a man make a living and a few hundred dollars on so small an investment? This new-made farmer probably did much better than the average experimenter of his kind. A man who could gain a living, without the few hundred dollars, on a total capital of this amount would have no ground for fault-finding. The instance here related is a true one. It calls attention to a latent richness in the state which is little realized. Knowledge of agriculture is easily acquired in these days. Land—thousands of acres of it—is to be purchased cheap. Thinkers are continually pointing out the advantages of the farm, with its sure reward for a serious worker, over the city, with its struggles for existence and its cold shoulder turned to the failure in life. The farmer who works hard all the year and at its end has nothing to show more than 52 weeks of wholesome living, with interest and instalments paid on his land and buildings, is at any rate that much nearer to independence.

DAIRIES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

ATLANTA, Ga.—That there has been great improvement in the quality of milk sold in this state since the recent inspections made by the state chemist and that there is a general disposition among dairymen to cooperate with the state department in the enforcement of the law will be shown in a bulletin soon to be issued by the commissioner of agriculture, says the Constitution.

New Year Words To Our Patrons

THE SHEPARD STORES

IN SIZE—They are big enough to deal in all sorts of things that go well together.

NEARNESS—Nearness to sources of supply nowadays is not measured by miles. We buy of the maker.

VERSATILITY—Experts gather merchandise of all kinds for personal and domestic use and decoration.

FACILITIES—We provide the means for doing everything quickly, easily, economically—and well.

WE SAY TO MANUFACTURERS: "Our goods must be right, we are pledged for them."

WE SAY TO CUSTOMERS: "Our goods are right, we know the manufacturers—we guarantee them."

WE SAY TO SALESMEN, PACKERS, DRIVERS AND COMMON CARRIERS: "Our goods must not be injured by neglect, our reputation is too important to be impaired by indifference. You must do your work as it ought to be done. We guarantee it."

IN A WORD—We can give satisfaction because we can get satisfaction.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

Great White Fleet

Winter Cruises of Real Interest

Short trips in Southern waters—just long enough for your limited holiday. From 15 to 22 days of delight on ship built to be cool in the tropics.

New Winter Cruises on New Steamers BOSTON

to JAMAICA—the island of beautiful harbors and wonderful automobile roads—PANAMA CANAL and COSTA RICA.

Regular weekly sailings every Thursday—next sailing January 8th.

Liberal stopover privileges. Illustrated booklets, describing both the steamers and places to be visited, will be sent upon application.

United Fruit Company Steamship Service

Long Wharf, Boston 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. or any authorized Ticket or tourist agent.

TO MAINE

Eastern Steamship Corporation

BANGOR LINE

BOSTON TO Bangor, Camden, Belfast, Newport, Bucksport, Winterport and Mt. Desert, and to Mt. Desert.

5:00 P.M. from Boston, Tues. and Fridays.

1:00 P.M. from Bangor, Tues. and Fri. only.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE

Portland (Nightline) 7:00 P.M. from Boston, Tues. and Fri. only.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Portland, Eastport, 9:00 A.M. from Bangor, Tues. and Fri. only.

Tickets and State-rooms at Wharf Offices, at City Ticket Office, 322 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.

The Orient and Holy Land

Special tour under capable conductor to Alexandria, Cairo, the Nile, the Holy Land and Constantinople and Athens, Jan. 31. Comprehensive itinerary, local guides, first-class hotels and travel everywhere. Send for complete itinerary.

GEO. E. MARSTERS

248 Washington St., Boston

SPRINGFIELD HAS POSTAL CONTEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A number of probable and possible candidates for the postmastership here have appeared with in the last few weeks. Edward A. McClintock, Thomas J. Costello and John H. Clune are considered the most likely candidates. So far Mr. McClintock is the only one who has made known a list of his indorsements. The other two candidates have been given an opportunity to do so, but have declined for one reason or another. Mr. McClintock's list of supporters contains the names of leading citizens of all political parties.

PASSENGERS HELD BY DERAILED CAR

Many inbound passengers of the Boston Elevated service from Brighton, Brookline, Allston and Cambridge were considerably inconvenienced during the rush hour this morning when an out-bound Dudley street-Harvard bridge car left the rails at Beacon street and Massachusetts avenue. By nearly 7:30 o'clock the wrecking crews from divisions two and seven had set the car back on the rails and traffic began to move freely. The car jumped the rails after splitting an electric track switch.

CUNARD

LIVERPOOL—LONDON—PARIS Calling at Queenstown

From Boston

ALAUNIA Jan. 15
ANDANIA Jan. 29

Built 1913—Carrying only one Cabin (II) and Third Class

WEEKLY SAILINGS 1914

CARMANIA CARONIA
FRANCONIA LACONIA

Early application for reservations is recommended.

From New York

CARMANIA . Jan. 10, 10 A.M.
*LUSITANIA, Jan. 14, 1 A.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown.

SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES

New York—Mediterranean

126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

London—Paris—Bremen
George Washington Jan. 3

*Barbarossa Jan. 10
*Scharnhorst Jan. 11
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20
*Hoening Albert Jan. 27
George Washington Jan. 27
*Bremen Feb. 12

*Bremen direct, 1000 cabin (11), Baltimore-Bremen direct, 1000 cabin (11); Wednesday

Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN

Princess Irene, Thursday, Jan. 8
Berlin Jan. 31
Through rates from New York to South America, via Europe, Egypt, India and the Far East

Independent trips

Around the World, \$652.30

First class throughout

Three winter cruises to the

WEST INDIES & PANAMA

By S.S. "GROSSER KURFÜRST"

JAN. 14, FEB. 12, MAR. 19

Rate \$100 up—21 to 29 Days

Cruises include all ports of interest in the West Indies. Write for our new booklet.

"To the Canal and Caribbean"

Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World

OELECHTS & CO., General Agents

83-85 State St., Boston

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston Queenstown Liverpool

ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE

\$52.50 AND UP, according to steamer

ARABIC, Jan. 18. *CYMRIC, Feb. 6.

Sails from New York City.

Boston Azores Mediterranean

Canopic Jan. 31, March 14

LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool (Direct)

ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (II) \$50

Bohemian Jan. 3 Canadian Jan. 31

Winifreda Jan. 30 Devonian Feb. 7

WINTER CRUISES

ITALY AND EGYPT

The Riviera

Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.

Largest Steamers in the Line

Adriatic Celtic

JAN. 10 JAN. 24

Noon Noon

18 to 28 Days

OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

Telephone Main 4830

PANAMA CANAL

BOOK NOW for SAILING of PRINZ

AUGUST WILHELM

JAN. 3, 2 P. M.

WEST INDIES

Cuba, Jamaica, and the PANAMA CANAL

Costa Rica, Nicaragua

by the new fast Twin Screw Steamers EMIL L. ROSS, CARL SCHULTE and the Popular "PRINZ" steamers of our Atlantic Service.

11 to 18 Days \$35.50

23-Day Cruises \$140-\$150

PANAMA (Round) \$142.50

CANAL (Trip)

Write for information

Hamburg-American Line

607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Phone B. B. 4466

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Regular Sailings to LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG 607 Boylston Street, Boston

SAIL by the new

Boston Service

—OF THE—

Hamburg-American Line

—TO—

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CAN BE WORN OVER ANY GUIMPE

Practical and pretty over-blouse

The over-blouse idea is one utilized in a great many interesting and charming ways this winter. This gown is attractive and is especially pretty developed in two materials. Since any guimpe can be used, it is essentially practical, for often there are slightly worn blouses that are useful for such purposes.

The over-blouse consists of one piece with a Tuxedo collar as finish. The guimpe is cut in two straight pieces and the skirt is cut in one piece so that the entire costume represents few seams and little labor.

The plaid and plain materials combine effectively, but there are almost numberless things that can be done with such a model. Flowered and plain silks give a quaint and pretty effect and broche and plain materials harmonize and often a thin material in matching color can be used for the over-blouse and tunic while a heavier one is used for the skirt, as a charming satin skirt with chiffon or marquisette over-blouse and guimpe.

For the medium size, the over-blouse and guimpe will require 2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the skirt 4 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 3 yards 44. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern 8000 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



CHINESE DESIGNS

Designers of various lines of goods have gone to the Chinese for ideas in the make-up of their motifs, says the Dry Goods Economist. This influence is especially apparent in the patterns of fabrics, both woven and printed, and in all kinds of fancy goods, in buttons and buckles and in ornaments, for millinery and costumes. It is rampant in jewelry and enters in no small degree into the forms of garments and their color details.

DRY IN THE SUN

While it is well to dry all stockings out of the sun, this is particularly true of black stockings, says the St. Louis Republic. Another precaution to take so that the hosiery will not lose the quality of its black is to add a little vinegar to the water in which they are rinsed—a teaspoonful to a quart of water is the right proportion. It is well, after the stockings are dry, to shape them with the hand but not to iron them.

SOAP IN A BAG

Soap is usually wasted in washing dishes, but the soap bag will eliminate all waste, says the Newark News. An old salt or sugar bag will make a satisfactory soap bag. Into it put all old scraps or odd bits of soap. Wash the dishes with this bag as you would with a regular dishcloth.

HALL MATS, WOOL AND CANVAS

Directions for making them at home

Hall mats can be made ever so easily at home, according to the San Diego Union.

The easiest and most popular kind to start upon are those made with rug wool on the stout canvas which is woven for the purpose. A steel instrument, closely resembling a crocheting hook but made with a little movable attachment which closes automatically over the sharp point of the hook and prevents it from tearing the canvas, will be used, and a gauge for measuring the wool.

The canvas is to be had in four widths of 12, 18, 27 and 36 inches. The two middle numbers are generally used. The 12-inch width is only suitable for very narrow doormats, and the yard-wide material for making hearth or large bedroom rugs.

There are two sizes of gauges. The wider is for measuring lengths of regular wool, and the narrower for eastern rug wool. The wool is wound very evenly round the gauge and cut into lengths with scissors, guided by the groove which runs across the top of the gauge.

The beginner should make her first attempt on a small piece of canvas, using one color only. When she has become accustomed to the work, she may turn her attention to producing larger mats, introducing beautiful and brilliant color schemes of intricate design.

Having cut a number of pieces of wool, turn the raw edge of the canvas over to the right side to a depth of two inches. Make sure that the spaces lie exactly one over the other, as the first two rows of tufts are worked through the double thickness of the material, so that the rug may have a firm, straight edge.

Hold the canvas with the doubled edge towards you; push the hook into the first space, slip it under the thread and

FASHION'S FRILLS

Vests to wear with open gowns are of lace and piped with colored brocade multi-colored crepe.

Velvet coats have enormous fur collars.

Net and tulle are superseding some of the fine laces, but they are hand-run with metallic threads.

Many of the tulle dresses are made with three-tiered skirts and tunics, the low bodice falling full over plaited basque.

Bright colored bead decoration finds a place on many evening gowns.—St. Louis Star.

GETTING SUMMER GOWNS READY

None too early now to begin preparations

When fashion is at last comfortably settled in her winter garb, it would seem that she might be contented to be quiet for a time; but no, she must immediately prepare for a change, and this time it is for clothing to wear in the South, at Palm Beach and other resorts, and these clothes, as every one knows, are a fore-runner of the styles for the spring and summer. No sooner are the holiday festivities over than she must begin to think and plan the wardrobe for warm weather wear.

Housewives seem rather to cooperate with fashion in this plan than to disapprove, and the shopkeepers lend their aid by holding great mark-down sales and offering through their January sales a wide opportunity for purchasing much below the regular cost. Women who do their own sewing have come to realize that the earlier in the season they are enabled to start the spring sewing the better opportunity they have to get it out of the way before housecleaning time. When this can be done, it gives much freedom through the summer for reading and recreation which cannot be enjoyed unless the sewing has been started early in the season.

During seasons of radical changes in style it is difficult to know just what fashions to follow when the sewing is started so early, for although a style selected may be correct, it may not be accepted by women, and then one would feel as uncomfortable in wearing it as if the fashion designers had never tried to launch it; but this season there seems to be little of this difficulty to encounter for fewer changes appear in the new designs than for some time. Out of the bewildering array of materials and styles shown may be found some new features, but many of the present favorites are also to be seen in these advance styles and no radical changes have appeared so far.

It is none too early to look over the last summer's wardrobe, do any necessary repairs, decide what can be renovated and remodeled, estimate the amount of new material or trimmings that will be required for making over and make a careful list so one will know exactly what and how much to buy when the goods are placed on special sale. Much money may be saved by taking advantage of these sales when they occur and by purchasing the exact amount which is needed. After it has been decided just what may be remodeled of the last season's dresses then it is easy to determine what new ones must be bought.

It may be necessary to purchase more material for the spring dresses than was used last year, at least shopkeepers are rejoicing that more flounces will be used and these will necessarily call for more

out again into the second space. Double a piece of wool, place the hook over the center of it and draw both hook and wool towards you until the woolen loop is well through the first space. Push the hook back through the loop, catch the two ends of the wool in it and draw them through the loop. Thus the little tufts of which the rug is composed are made.

Unless you want a very thick rug, it will be sufficient to make a tuft in every second hole in the canvas, filling in the alternate spaces when working the return row.

The eastern rug wool is finer, and as the narrow gauge is used, every space should be filled.

When the broad gauge is used, 12 ounces of wool per square foot of canvas should be allowed, and one ounce less when the wool is measured off on the narrow gauge.

There are two important points to be remembered in rug making.

1. The hook must grip the wool exactly in the center.

2. Be careful not to pucker the canvas during the working process. When the rug is finished the surface will probably require clipping to make it even, after which the mat should be spread on a flat table and vigorously rubbed with the hands. The back of the mat is then ready for lining with glazed linen or thin felt.

PIN THE SOCKS

Children's stockings may be rolled and so kept in pairs, but children's socks should be pinned together, says the Philadelphia North American. Rolling them is apt to stretch the top, and if the tops are stretched, the socks will not stay in place when worn.

TRAY COVERS OF A GIRL'S TRUNK

For the young girl who spends many week ends away from home, or for the school or college girl, trunk tray covers are a delight, says the Kansas City Star. Make them of heavy, rather coarse white or ecru linen and finish the edges with a 2-inch hem, featherstitched in color. Work a monogram in cross-stitch in the center of each cover. These covers, of course, are for use on the trays that have no other covers, or else for use to spread over fragile clothes to protect them from those above them.

BEADS ON FUR HATS

Beads are used to trim fur hats, says the Philadelphia North American. One hat, of mink, is banded about the crown with small disk-like ornaments made of beads of many colors, embroidered or sewed on little pieces of silk. The colors are bright and glaring, but they are combined in such a way that they are effective.

KITCHEN AIDS FOR BUSY FOLK

New inventions that are inexpensive

There are housekeeping specialists nowadays and they undoubtedly render aid to housekeepers by the many time-saving articles which they put upon the market, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the newest and best of these little inventions is a cork extractor which really does extract the whole cork. Most corkscrews mutilate a cork in such a fashion that it cannot be used as a cork again. This new one consists of a draw-handle and two steel prongs so fine and flexible that they can be pushed in between the cork and the bottle, then, when withdrawn, they bring the cork up to

DATES PUT INTO DESSERTS

Some combinations out of ordinary

In many a household dates are served as a fruit, but are seldom used in making cakes, desserts and other dishes. There are so many delicious desserts and goodies in which dates may be used, that a few recipes will, perhaps, be welcome, says the Newark News. Some of them are quite out of the ordinary.

A date pudding is this: Stone and cut in half enough dates to make a cupful, add to them a cupful of chopped nut meats, a cupful of sugar and one and a half cupfuls of flour. Beat up two eggs, add, slowly, a quarter of a cupful of milk in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, and then stir in the other ingredients. When thoroughly mixed, put into a buttered pudding dish, and bake in a moderate oven. This dessert may be served with any kind of pudding sauce or a sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

To make date waffles, beat up the yolks of two eggs till they are light, and then beat into them half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of melted butter. When creamy, add half a pint of milk, one and a half cupfuls of flour, a heaping tablespoonful of baking powder, a cupful of stoned and chopped dates, and the last thing, fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Served with maple syrup these are delicious.

Tea cakes in which dates play an important part are made after this recipe. Cream half a cupful of butter with a cupful of sugar and then add slowly three beaten eggs and half a cupful of

STOCKINGS DARNED BY HAND

Revival of a neglected art

The girl of the period can embroider beautifully enough to adorn a robe for Queen Mab herself, but what can she do when it comes to the humble task of doing a bit of darning?

Very little, I'm afraid, we shall have to confess, for many of us make some pretty weird-looking darns even in our Sunday-go-to-meeting silk stockings, says a writer for the Philadelphia Ledger. For those who would like to revive the lost art of darning as it was taught to our mothers and grandmothers here are a few hints may be in order.

First of all, don't darn over those silver-handled darners which have supplanted the humble mock-orange or china egg.

These darners are only suitable for use in mending the heel of a stocking. In any other place they pouch out the fabric in very unsightly fashion.

Darning should be done "over the hand," as it is called. The hand should be held in such a position that the thumb and forefinger form a circle.

The circle formed by these two fingers is held directly under the rent which is to be darned, and the rest of the ma-

terial is to be gathered about the hand and held firmly in place by the remaining fingers.

This position will seem very awkward at first, but you'll find it a very easy position of the hand to maintain.

Next, in darning the foot of a stocking, darn on the right side of the fabric so that the smoothest side of the darn will come next the foot. This would also apply to the mending of any sort of underwear, but if you are mending a bit of fine table linen darn on the wrong side so that the smoothest side of the darn will be out.

Never make a square darn, for it puts additional strain on a spot already worn and ready to break. It is far better to reinforce the fabric by graduated lines of tiny stitches—so use a diamond-shaped darn.

Be careful to go over and under the edge of the hole so as to prevent the formation of a ridge.

Last "don't" of all, don't put the thing under the machine, however lauded its darning attachment, for nothing can ever look or wear like fine, dainty, carefully done hand-darning.

WHEN LAMP FAILS

The hardy fern with glossy leaves is a much better plant for the table than the delicate fern, says the Chicago Journal. The fern will do better in a receptacle with good drainage. Hence it is well to be sure of this important detail of the fern pot.

WORTH KNOWING

The screws on the wringer should be loosened after every using; then the rubbers should wear well for a long time.

After using a fireless cooker see that the radiators and also the wells are wiped perfectly dry.

Casserole and other pottery dishes should never be placed in a very hot oven or on a hot stove without first being warmed a little. A sudden change of temperature may cause them to crack.

A little grated cheese added to a cream sauce makes a tasty accompaniment to boiled turnips, says the Newark News.

An old-fashioned way of cleaning brass is to mix wood ashes with lemon juice. Apply the paste with a soft rag and polish with another.

GOOD FORM IN SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Different standards in different places

"Common sense and convenience have of late years simplified all departments of etiquette," according to the "Cyclopedia of Social Usage," by Helen L. Roberts. The courtly days when matrons returned each other's calls within the fortnight, when gentlemen gave

their feminine companions the support of an arm in walking abroad, when they secreted verses with their bouquets—those days have gone, she says. But with all our multiplicity of engagements necessitating simplification, kindness, graciousness and suitability still express themselves in social intercourse by a certain more or less set code of social customs. The author writes:

"A man who is not a host when introduced to a woman waits to see if the lady offers her hand before extending his own. And she of the gracious manner always does so where a gentleman is presented to her. Involuntarily she also offers her hand when introduced to one of her own sex, unless the stranger is obviously her elder, or a person who observes the most reserved stateliness of manner."

"A woman always rises to acknowledge an introduction to one of her own sex or to her host. If a young lady or a man is brought up for introduction to a matron well past her youth, the elder woman does not rise, nor does a woman of any age rise in acknowledgment when a man is presented to her, unless she is a hostess, or unless the man presented is her host, or a gentleman of very distinguished position, or a very elderly person."

"At the opening of a new social season calls are made without reference to visits and hospitalities exchanged in a foregoing season."

"A man allows the woman in his care to enter the street conveyance ahead of him, but he tries, if possible, to precede her from the car, and stands by its step, his right hand offering support at her elbow as she descends."

"As a rule, when Mrs. A— gives a reception with her husband, she does not use the at-home formula, but orders the engraver to say that Mr. and Mrs. John A— request the pleasure of your company, etc."

"For every cover a name-card is requisite when the dinner company includes more than six persons."

"A controversy still wages among observers of elegant table manners as to the advisability of lifting food to the lips on the convex or concave side of the modern four-pronged fork. In England, among well-bred folks, the fork is always held in the left hand and with the aid of the knife in the right hand, food is placed on the back or convex side of the fork prongs, then dexterously lifted to the mouth. In no circumstances is the knife laid by and the fork passed from left hand to right, as is the custom in the United States among essentially dainty eaters, in order that the food may be lifted shovel-wise; that is, in the concave side of the prongs. Both methods of procedure display merits and disadvantages, and either method of handling the utensil may be rendered graceful enough if the fork be held firmly by the handle and not gripped in the fist."

TO HOLD SOAP

When washing, the soap becomes thin and slips through the wooden and glass portions of the washboard. If a 6-cent tin perforated spoonholder, such as may be purchased in any hardware department, is placed over the edge of the tub, the soap may be placed therein to one's great satisfaction.—Los Angeles Express.

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove all traces of smoke when water will not.

Finest Quality

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Largest Variety

"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c.

"FRENCH GLOSS." 10c.

"ELITE." Combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and luster to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 25c.

"BANY ELITE" size, 10c.

"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c.

"STAR" size, 10c.

"CHIC" Liquid dressings for cleaning and recoloring all kinds and colors of Suede, Buck and Nubuck footwear. Any color, 25c.

"BULLY SHINE." A water-proof paste polish for all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. Russet "Bully Shine" same size and price.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

Morse

MILK

Chocolate Creams

ALL that a dainty confection can be—perfect in blend, delicate and delicious—the finest, fluffiest creams, firm and "snappy," coated with a specially prepared, high grade Morse Style Milk Chocolate.

ONLY IN RED BOXES

A. G. MORSE CO., ORIGINATORS, CHICAGO

Over 700 Banks Seek to Join

About One Fourth of National Banking Capital of U. S. Seeks Admission to System, With 72 State and Trust Cos.

CIVIC HONOR SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—During the first week following the enactment of the currency law, the treasury department announces that 767 banking institutions in 45 states, having an aggregate capital, exclusive of surplus, of about \$300,000,000, informed the federal authorities of their intention to enter the system. About one-fourth of the national banks are included among the applicants.

This, according to officials, is such an immediate and hearty response to the enactment of the law that the success of the system, so far as cooperation of banks can make it succeed, seems assured.

The majority of the banks thus far reported are the national banks, since they are required to join the system. But 49 state banks and 23 trust companies have already sought admission, despite the belief that these institutions would await the experience of the national banks within the system before joining it themselves.

From New England 53 banks have applied. Yesterday's list included: Fitchburg National, Merchants National of Haverhill, Home National of Brockton, First National of Newburyport and People's National of Marlboro, Mass.; Cheshire National of Keene, Amoskeag National of Manchester, First National National State Capital of Concord, N. H.; Aquidneck National of Newport, National Exchange and National Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I.; Medomak National of Wadsworth, Me., and Merchants National of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The treasury department's statement says: "Six hundred and ninety-five applications have been received from national banks with an aggregate capital of about \$250,000,000, so that up to this time national banks representing approximately one-fourth of the total national banking capital of the country have already signified their intention to enter the system."

"Forty-nine state banks and 23 trust companies have also notified the department of their intention to become members. Of the 625 national banks applying 53 are in the New England states, 191 in the southern states, 227 in the middle states, 69 in the western states and 43 in the Pacific states."

"Of the national banks 69 have a capital of \$1,000,000 or more; 142 have a capital of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 270 have capital of from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and 14 have capital of less than \$100,000."

"Two of the trust companies applying have a capital of \$5,000,000 or more, and four trust companies have a capital of from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000."

Meanwhile, civic pride is said to be the main reason of any city for seeking the location of one of the federal reserve banks to be established under the new law. Boston business men will not profit directly by having one of these banks in their city; it will not bring any money for use there, nor will it afford employment to more than a few clerks. Many of Boston's banks, it is said here, would prefer to be members of a New York reserve bank because of the larger accommodation, and they could avoid shipment of money by having a branch bank in Boston.

But those who want a reserve bank in Boston, and in all other cities that are seeking consideration by the organization committee, are the commercial organizations and other civic enthusiasts who welcome every opportunity to boom their municipality.

It would have something of an advertising value to have one of the dozen or less federal reserve banks located in Boston. By the terms of the law its title carries with it the name of the city, as "The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston," and this title would be included in the official weekly statements to be sent broadcast. The city would become known as the financial center of its district, which, combined with other factors, might help attract new business to the city and aid in its growth.

No provision is made in the law for housing the federal reserve banks, except that all expenses of the system are to be borne by the reserve banks. There will be no government buildings for them, nor is it expected that they will be permitted to use the federal premises as have the subtreasuries. It will be left to the boards of directors of the reserve banks, when organized, subject to review by the federal reserve board, to provide suitable accommodations. It appears likely that there will be no such magnificent bank buildings to house the reserve banks as are maintained by the great metropolitan banks of the country today. Handsome bank structures, built at large cost, are chiefly to attract business by an outward display of prosperity and permanency. The federal reserve banks will not seek business; they will exist merely for accommodation of their member bank patrons and will have no competition.

Were the buildings to be constructed by the government the political factor would enter in for providing handsome buildings such as federal buildings are secured now, but the member banks, which ultimately will have to pay for them, probably will not be as anxious about architecture and imposing monolithic granite columns at the entrances as if these items meant increased business. A safe vault for the reserves, a directors' room, an office for the federal reserve agent and space for the clerks are about all that will be needed, the requirement as to situation being merely that it shall be reasonably accessible to

the banking district. Inasmuch as the reserve district, in Boston's case most of New England, its location in the city will be a secondary consideration and it may not be in the financial section at all.

To what extent Boston or any other city will benefit by having a federal reserve bank will be determined by the effectiveness of the new system in deflecting business from Wall street. The hearings on the currency bill in the Senate developed the fact that for many years money has gravitated to New York as the financial center of the country from banks all over the country because New York offered the readiest market for it. In a lesser degree the same is true of Chicago and St. Louis, the other two central reserve cities. The money goes there because the banks realize more interest by sending it there. The new law does away with the provision for preferential interest on reserves in these cities and the relative importance of the federal reserve cities in the future will depend somewhat on the extent to which the new system will readjust these accumulations.

From the stockholders' point of view it would seem to be a better proposition to be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York than of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. "I would rather own stock in the New York bank," said a Boston banker recently, "because it is a better business proposition. The New York bank would necessarily have larger resources and could handle bigger business."

SHORTER WORKING HOURS HELD SECRET TO BUSINESS SUCCESS

WASHINGTON—Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, which is meeting here with the American Political Association said on Wednesday that he believed that when the factories are run so that the workmen could go home without having been subjected to over-long hours, then and not till then, the United States would be able to compete in the markets of the world.

The problem of hours of labor like arithmetic or multiplication, according to Mr. Redfield.

The thing to do, he said, is to get away from the mathematic system and to treat this problem differently. System is applied to other phases of business management but when it comes to this, study and thoroughness of method stop. Clerks and officers' vacations are a commonplace matter, but no regard is paid to the mechanic.

Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors said that in 1913, there had been 261 violations of the law prohibiting the working

of a trainman more than 16 hours in one day.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma spoke in favor of a national legislative reference bureau which would prepare bills to be introduced so they might be as nearly perfect as possible.

The 12-hour shift with alternating day and night work every two weeks was criticized by Basil M. Manly, special agent of the United States bureau of labor.

President Wilson was elected a vice-president of the organization. Secretary Redfield presided at the afternoon session.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Henry W. Farnam of New Haven; president, Prof. Henry H. Seager of Columbia University; vice-presidents, Jane Addams of Chicago; Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, W. D. Forrester of New York, Richard T. Ely of Madison, Wis.; Samuel Gompers of Washington, Morton D. Hull of Chicago, J. W. Jenks of New York, Stephen S. Wise of New York and Paul M. Warburg of New York; secretary, John H. Andrews of New York; treasurer, Adolph Lewisohn of New York.

KANSAS COUNTY READY TO TEACH TRADES TO BOYS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The installation of vocational training at the McCune farm for boys, decided upon by the county court, is to begin immediately. The members of the court and the committee of school heads, which is to work with the court in the new work, have visited the institution, says the Times.

Out by the plan to be followed is one mapped out by J. C. Wright, head of the vocational training in the public schools here.

COLLEGE TO HAVE NEW BUILDINGS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Gettysburg College authorized the raising of \$150,000 for additional buildings at the college. Henry Robinson Shipper, Harvard, 1908, recently of Chicago, was elected to succeed Dr. John Andrew Himes, for 43 years Graeff professor of English literature, resigned. Dr. M. Stuart MacDonald of Cornell was appointed professor of economics and political science.

BOARD OBJECTS TO RAISED RATES

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The directors of the Board of Trade decided Wednesday to protest against the proposed increase in the freight rates and sent their protest to the interstate commerce commission.

JOHN P. MITCHELL BECOMES MAYOR OF NEW YORK TODAY

NEW YORK—John Purroy Mitchell became mayor of New York at noon today succeeding Adolph L. Kline, who assumed the place upon the passing of William J. Gaynor. Mr. Mitchell made public some of his appointments Wednesday night. He retains some of Mayor Gaynor's department heads.

The present department heads whom Mayor-elect Mitchell reappointed are Lawson Purdy, president of the tax commission; John J. Murphy, tenement house commissioner; R. A. C. Smith, docks and ferries commissioner.

Among his new selections is a woman, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, superintendent of the Bedford reformatory for girls, who will be commissioner of corrections. Robert Adamson, secretary to Mayors Gaynor and Kline and manager of the fusion campaign, was appointed fire commissioner; F. J. H. Krackle, former naval officer of the port, bridge commissioner; Henry Bruere, city chamberlain.

In the final hours of his administration, Mayor Kline removed Rhinelander Waldo, police commissioner, declaring him insubordinate for resigning, after ac-

cepting the resignations of all his deputies.

Mr. Waldo's action, it was said, would have left the police without a civilian head on New Year's eve, when the closest supervision of the department was required. The mayor appointed First Deputy McKay commissioner to serve until Mr. Mitchell selects a permanent police head.

Assuming that all the New England national banks come into the system, the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, based on one sixth of the combined capital of the member banks as

provided in the law, would be approximately \$28,000,000, while that of the eastern states, assuming that New York will serve Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, would be about \$114,500,000. New York city alone could support a \$40,000,000 federal reserve bank, half again as large as that of all New England.

The eastern states' loans outstanding amounted to over \$2,280,000,000, of which New York city had over \$910,000,000, while New England had about \$518,000,000 and Boston \$205,000,000. New England has 45 national banks and the eastern states 1680; Boston 17, New York city 36. Following is the comparative statement:

	Number of banks	Loans and discounts	Capital stock paid in	Surplus fund
Maine	69	28,550,396.81	\$7,740,000	\$3,790,550.00
New Hampshire	56	20,492,808.19	5,285,000	3,402,200.00
Vermont	49	10,120,414.91	5,010,000	2,082,851.95
Massachusetts	101	136,370,088.90	29,992,500	17,930,299.00
Connecticut	17	206,126,237.15	28,500,000	19,945,000.00
Rhode Island	29	29,854,880.80	6,320,000	4,420,874.74
Delaware	78	68,030,079.01	19,239,200	12,062,500.00
New England States	450	517,063,936.55	102,086,700	63,690,176.19
New York	432	266,712,651.84	49,131,811	36,346,072.56
Albany	2	23,100,000.00	2,100,000	2,000,000.00
Brooklyn	4	17,885,825.87	2,252,000	2,700,000.00
New York City	36	910,655,726.74	119,700,000	129,000,000.00
New Jersey	103	157,113,146.31	22,425,900	22,101,648.00
Pennsylvania	184	377,840,334.08	68,080,010	74,248,515.83
Philadelphia	52	225,365,788.87	22,055,000	40,010,000.00
Pittsburgh	32	132,075,771.23	25,900,000	22,614,000.00
Delaware	25	1,465,722.87	1,088,075	1,613,200.00
Maryland	80	31,162,021.91	6,300,000	3,807,550.00
Baltimore	16	63,454,475.84	11,700,710	7,970,010.00
District of Columbia	1	927,195.29	252,000	272,000.00
Washington	11	1,219,201.05	6,300,000	4,400,000.00
Eastern States	1,990	2,280,368,738.73	337,256,401	340,488,496.19

All of this is from the local point of view, which of course is not the one to be taken by the organization committee to which is entrusted by the law the establishment of the federal reserve districts, cities and banks. They will not consider the advantage to a city of having a reserve bank but will consider how the natural channels of trade can be served best.

Their hearings at the various cities throughout the country will be not to learn which cities could best profit by the presence of the banks but which cities are best located for serving tributary territory. The organization committee is proceeding with caution, fully aware that the success of the new system depends to a great extent upon their execution of the vital piece of work to which they must devote their attention.

UNIONS PREPARE PLAN TO SETTLE CALUMET STRIKE

LANSING, Mich.—With intent to end the labor contest in the copper region, representatives of the various state labor unions will draft a plan for settlement which they will ask Governor Ferris to forward to President Shaw of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at Boston.

To insure audience, the labor leaders are requesting Governor Ferris to call a special session of the Legislature and advocate the passage of a tonnage tax.

CALUMET, Mich.—The coroner's inquiry resulted in a jury verdict failing to place responsibility in regard to the Italian hall rush Dec. 24.

NINE FIREMEN GET ASSIGNMENTS

Fire Commissioner Cole has ordered permanent appointment of nine probationary men, who are assigned as follows: William E. Coughlin, and John M. Harrington, engines 38-39, Congress street; Thomas M. Manning, engine 41, Harvard avenue, Allston; Thomas H. Kelley, Jr., engine 46, Peabody square, Ashmont; Thomas J. Guiney, chemical 9, Main street, Charlestown; Michael J. McLaughlin, water tower 3, Pittsburgh street; Michaelangelo Loran, ladder 2, Paris street, East Boston; Edward L. O'Dowd, ladder 14, Ft. Hill square; Walter C. Glynn, ladder 21, Saratoga street, East Boston.

PICTURES SUPERSEDE SERMON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Motion pictures will be substituted for the regular Sunday evening sermons at the Union Congregational church beginning Sunday evening. Subsequently the church may be opened one or two nights during the week for motion picture exhibitions.

DENVER BOND ELECTION SATED

DENVER—The date of the special election to vote on bonds for construction of the Moffat tunnel was fixed as Feb. 17 by the city council, says the Times.

NEVADA INSTITUTION EXPANDS DEPARTMENTS OF HUSBANDRY

Alterations Begun to Increase the Efficiency of the Government Experiment Station Where Work of Agronomy Is Carried on Relating to Agricultural Problems

RENO, Nev.—Ambitious plans for the expansion of departments that have to do with fostering and furthering agricultural interests in Nevada have been made by Director S. B. Doten of the Nevada experiment station. Alterations at Hatch station at the university are now being made in order to put these plans into effect.

One of the early activities will be the material expansion of the work of agronomy under the direction of Prof. C. S. Knight. Experiments in agronomy are

run at the station farm with funds provided for by the government.

It is said that when opportunity offers to go before the Legislature for an appropriation, money sufficient to construct barns and to buy an agricultural experimental farm will be requested, says the Gazette. Officials of the experiment station say the state must be depended upon for the funds to further this branch of the work of the agricultural college and experiment station.

At the southwest corner of Hatch station a new laboratory for insect study is being fitted up

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

WE extend to all our sincerest wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and take this occasion to thank our patrons for their very generous support during the past year.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that at this time of the season most exceptional opportunities are afforded you to secure Women's and Misses' Outer Apparel and Furs of the highest grade at greatly reduced prices.

Our stock today is 30% larger than the corresponding day last year, thereby enabling you to be fitted *with little or no alterations.*

EDUCATORS TO GATHER FEB. 23 IN RICHMOND

National Association to Hold Meetings During That Week and Most of Programs Have Now Been Completed

EXHIBITS AT HOTELS

RICHMOND, Va.—Programs for the meeting of the various departments of the National Education Association, which will assemble in Richmond the week of Feb. 23, have been practically completed. Official headquarters will be at the Hotel Jefferson, and the hotels Murphy and Richmond will be utilized for headquarters for commercial exhibits.

For the meeting of the department of superintendence, President Ben Blewett, St. Louis, has prepared the following program: "Sociological Questions in School Cooperation," Edward T. Devine, New York city; "Distinctions Between Vocational and Cultural Education," David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, and William C. Bagley, University of Illinois; "Part Time, Continuation, Shop and Trade Schools," R. J. Condon, superintendent, Cincinnati; H. P. Hughes, superintendent, McComb, Miss.; F. W. Thomas, supervisor of apprentices, A. T. and S. F. railway; Lewis Gustafson superintendent Ranken School of Trades, St. Louis; "Condition of Rural Schools," presented by United States bureau of education; "Hopeful Experiments," Mabel Carney, Normal, Ill.; Josephine C. Preston, state superintendent, Washington; Susie V. Powell, Jackson, Miss.; Cora Wilson Stewart, Monroeville, Kentucky; "The Foundation of Educational Achievement," Edward L. Thorndike, Teachers College, Columbia University; report of committee on "Economy of Time in Education," H. B. Wilson, superintendent, Topeka; J. F. Hossie, Chicago Normal College; W. A. Jessup, University of Iowa.

Round Tables—"State and County Superintendents," chairman, Augustus L. Downing, Albany, N. Y.; cities over 300,000 population, Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent, Philadelphia; cities 25,000 to 300,000, Ernest O. Holland, superintendent, Louisville; cities under 25,000, Eli E. Bass, superintendent, Greenville, Miss.

"Determinants of the Course of Study," A. Duncan Vocum, University of Pennsylvania; John W. Withers, Harris Teachers College, St. Louis; "Rural Schools in New York," John H. Finley, commissioner of education; "Rural School Administration," a collaborative paper by Ellwood F. Cubberley, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

and Edward C. Elliot, University of Wisconsin.

The national council of education and the department of normal schools and school administration of the National Education Association will also have sessions. The Tuesday morning session of the council will be devoted to the work of the committee on "Standards and Tests of Efficiency." The Tuesday afternoon program has not yet been formulated, says the Virginian.

In addition the following organizations will hold meetings during the week: National Society for the Study of Education, Society of College Teachers of Education, national committee on agricultural education, Educational Press Association of America, National Council of Teachers of English, conferences of State Superintendents of Education and of Teachers of Education in state universities with Commissioner Claxton, conference of teachers in city training schools, American School Peace League, International Kindergarten Union, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations, School Garden Association of America, National Association of Collegiate Registrars.

LABOR'S STATUS WITHIN LAW IS MR. GOMPERS' PLEA

WASHINGTON—What is to be the status in law of organized labor is a question which the American people must decide without further delay, according to an editorial by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in a January magazine issued today. Commenting on the Sherman law indictment of United Mine Workers officers in West Virginia he declared that the existence of organized labor was at stake. He asserts that the anti-trust law as now interpreted and applied constituted the most serious menace to the labor movement.

Mr. Gompers demands that the Wilson administration shall declare its position toward organized labor. He also declared that imperative necessity for amendment of the Sherman law to exempt labor, is shown in the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals that the United Hatters must pay to D. E. Lowe and Company \$322,130 for the means used to obtain higher wages and shorter hours.

STATE OFFICIAL ACQUITTED VICKSBURG, Miss.—State Senator G. A. Hobbs, who was charged with receiving and soliciting a bribe, was acquitted Wednesday. The case of Lieutenant Governor Bilbo, who was jointly indicted with Senator Hobbs, has not been brought to trial.

LYNN SHOE STRIKE EXPECTED LYNN, Mass.—A strike of about 200 shoe makers, affecting 18 principal shoe manufacturers and involving at least 4000 employees is considered probable, according to labor union leaders.

OHIO PASTOR RESIGNS

COLUMBUS, O.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden resigned Wednesday as pastor of the First Congregational church after a pastorate of 31 years. He will remain as pastor emeritus.

Filene's

Afternoon Tea in the Filene Restaurant 3 to 5 Daily

Furs Marked Down

Our First Markdown of the Season

Here are the fair prices worn by these furs before Christmas and the new lower prices now. The savings are plain. The furs are our own guaranteed furs.

FUR COATS Marked Down

\$395 Hudson Seal (Muskat) and Skunk Coat, \$295.
\$200 Mole Coats, \$150.
\$250 Caracul Coats, plain or trimmed, \$195.
\$125 and \$137.50 Near Seal (Coney) Coats, plain or trimmed, \$95.
Many other coats at reduced prices.

FUR SETS Marked Down

\$162.50 Taupé Fox Set, \$100.
\$162.50 Mole Set, \$125.
\$100 and \$125 Mink Sets, \$75.
\$100 Blue and Black Lynx Sets, \$75.
\$100 Bear Sets, \$75.
\$100 Natural Japanese Marten Sets, \$75.
\$75 Sable Squirrel Sets, \$50.
Many other Sets and Separate Pieces reduced.

(DAYLIGHT FUR SHOPS—SIXTH FLOOR)

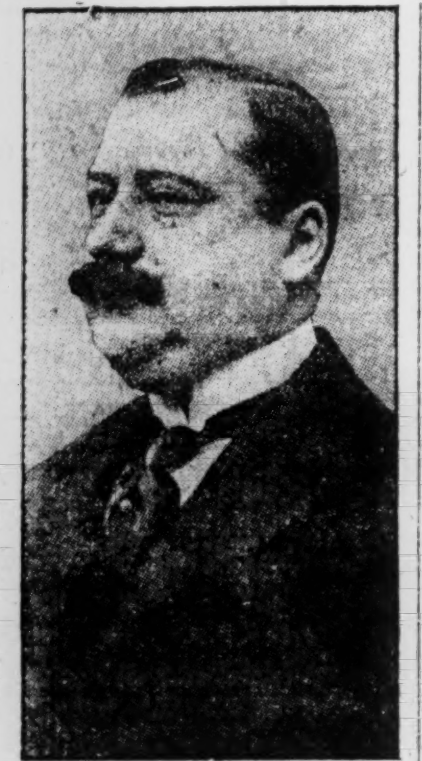
Chilean Writer Observant

SOUTH AMERICAN EDITOR TELLS OF UNITED STATES

Facts Sent to His Newspaper in Letters by Senor Varas Give Accurate View of Conditions as He Noted Them in Visit

WIDE FIELD COVERED

VALPARAISO, Chile.—If more newspapers in South America would do what El Mercurio now is doing in furtherance of maintaining amicable relations with the United States, there would be less



SR. CARLOS VARAS

occasion for misunderstandings based on misinformation.

A few months ago Sr. Carlos Varas, one of the editors of El Mercurio, went to the United States with the purpose of investigating the economic and social conditions there, and to report accurately what he saw and heard. From the first of the letters which have appeared in the columns of El Mercurio it has been evident that Sr. Varas was actuated to write only facts. It is, perhaps, not overstating matters to say that for the first time Chileans are now able to read about happenings in the United States without feeling that there has been distortion or evasion. Writing under the nom de plume of "Mont-Calm," Sr. Varas is doing his countrymen a distinct service by his faithful delineation of events in the northern republic.

At this time when so much is made of interchange between professors at universities in North and South America; when the visit of the one or other statesman calls forth favorable comment, and when governments are doing so much to reconcile individual affairs with the affairs of others, journalistic enterprise with the intent of fostering friendship can scarcely be valued too highly. The newspapers constitute the chief means for one country to judge of events in the other. If so-called news sent out from the United States, on reaching South America consists of nothing but distressing happenings, trivialities, and crimes, the reading public here in Chile, for instance, will get naturally a very peculiar impression of what takes place in the north.

It was to change the viewpoint of the Chilean public that Sr. Varas set out on his journalistic mission. His articles occupy the front page of El Mercurio. The range of subject is very wide. And not only does this clever newspaper man write with facility and interpret truly, but his work is characterized by such style and versatility in expression as to make it a treat to read him. It has been the aim of Sr. Varas to select such topics as might bear explanation besides conveying the news. For instance, he has written on art, literature, commerce, philanthropy, politics, journalism and other matters that might be of general interest. He has sent a number of character sketches of men like Benjamin Altman and Theodore Roosevelt.

Appropos of Colonel Roosevelt, there is a difference of opinion here as to whether the controversy that developed during his reception in Santiago was worth making much fuss about. It is now known here that certain United States newspapers seized on the opportunity to make capital out of the speech by Sr. Marcial Martinez, who held that the Monroe doctrine was obsolete, while Colonel Roosevelt was firm in his assertion that it was a living issue. It is true that there was a demonstration against the distinguished visitor by some students, but, on the whole, his reception here in Chile was marked by the greatest cordiality, and the leading newspapers did not consider the happening in the light of anything serious. It was merely a difference of opinion between two well-known men in public life, and the occurrence left no depressing effect.

If some of the leading newspapers of the United States would now send writers to Chile who would pledge themselves to write truthfully about this country, and do for their own land what Sr.

Varas is now doing for Chile, it would make for lasting good. El Mercurio was founded in 1827, and is the property of that great statesman and financier, Sr. Augustin Edwards, who is at present the Chilean minister to Great Britain. Sr. Varas has been associated with the paper since 1900. He has traveled extensively, and his present work in the United States he looks upon as one of the most important missions in his entire career.

PERU'S INTEREST AROUSED BY VISIT OF SHIPBUILDER

Member of Firm That Made Kosmos Line Vessels Says Trip From Germany Is for Pleasure

CALLAO, Peru.—In visiting this country at the present time, Rudolf Blohm, the well-known German naval architect and a son of one of the founders of the shipbuilding firm of Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, Germany, wants it to be understood that he is not traveling for business, but for pleasure. At the same time, those who are familiar with the enterprise of this great German firm are inclined to believe that Mr. Blohm cannot let the opportunity for inquiring thoroughly into the possibilities for extending operations go by. Before coming to Peru Mr. Blohm was spoken of as contemplating the establishment of a branch shipyard on the west coast of South America, for the repairing of vessels of a leading German line and many other ships built by Blohm & Voss. Mr. Blohm, soon after his arrival, denied that his company had any such intention as that specified. He did not, however, fail to declare that a great era for shipping awaited the west coast with the opening of the Panama canal. The government officials showed considerable interest in Mr. Blohm's presence in Peru.

In connection with the German shipbuilder's visit it is also of interest to know that his company constructed nearly all the vessels of the Kosmos line now trading between Europe and the west coast. As Mr. Blohm says he is traveling preparatory to taking over the management of the company, Peruvians may yet have occasion to see more of this expert whose business interests and those of this country have many things in common as regard traffic and trade.

NICARAGUA RESTS IN BELIEF ZELAYA WILL NOT RETURN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—There is no denying that the Nicaraguan government feels considerably relieved, now that there is little likelihood of former President Zelaya returning. The attitude of the Washington administration in this matter naturally has pleased the Diaz adherents, and for the time being the political situation may be said to satisfy many of the people.

It is no secret that the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, Sr. Emiliano Chamorro, had a hand in the proceedings that led to the United States demanding that Zelaya leave the country on his release from custody. Gen. Chamorro was among those who had felt the hand of the former dictator while Zelaya ruled Nicaragua. Chamorro was compelled to leave the country. He then organized an expedition against the ruler, and frequently was on the point of being captured.

When Zelaya himself was compelled to leave Nicaragua, Madrid, whom he installed in his place, proved equally unacceptable to the Liberals. The reformers, headed by Estrada, then took the field and defeated the provisional government force at Bluefields. The Chamorros next returned to the capital, and President Diaz selected the young diplomat as the man best suited to carry on negotiations at Washington.

RESIGNATIONS POINT TO FACT THAT CANAL WILL SOON OPEN

ANCON, C. Z.—Numerous resignations, taking place in the Canal Zone bring home the fact that the opening of the canal is near, and that a new order of things will be inaugurated here when that important event takes place.

Among those who recently have turned in their resignations to the canal commission is M. C. Riddell. Mr. Riddell resigned as district judge at Cristobal, and will sail for New Orleans. He arrived on the isthmus on Aug. 15, 1904, and was connected with the executive office staff until the organization of the zone into municipalities in November, 1904, when he was appointed judge and treasurer of the municipality of Cristobal. Later, on Oct. 12, 1905, he was appointed mayor and judge of the same municipality. On April 15, 1907, when the municipalities were abolished and administrative districts established, he was appointed to the office of senior district judge, and subsequently, on April 28, 1911, was transferred to the position of district judge at Cristobal. He will be succeeded by J. W. Thompson of Raleigh, N. C.

Donald F. MacDonald, who has been the geologist of the canal commission since Jan. 5, 1911, has also resigned and will sail for New York. He came to the isthmus from the United States geologi-

A distinguishing feature of South American journalism today is its close attention to happenings across the Atlantic ocean. Leading newspapers in Brazil, Argentina and Chile maintain bureaus in the capitals of Europe. In most instances men trained in South American newspaper work occupy the chief positions in these establishments and, in consequence, readers of their particular papers at home are served with matter that appeals to them. News events, as well as what takes place in the world of art and literature, are given thorough presentation. Since many South Americans are habitual travelers abroad, the task of furnishing acceptable material is made the easier because readers are familiar with environments and personalities.

That a movement has been inaugurated to make the United States better known in South America through the newspapers published in those lands is evident from the present work of Sr. Carlos Varas, one of the editors of El Mercurio, Valparaiso, Chile, who is sending his paper graphic matter dealing with events of current and general interest in the United States. As told more fully elsewhere, this journalist is not only a keen observer, but he has complete knowledge of the English language and is a faithful interpreter. In Chile his articles are read with the greatest interest. In many cases his accounts have led to a complete reversal of former opinion touching the northern country. Chileans frequently have looked upon the United States in anything but a kindly light, but, as it is the task of Sr. Varas to tell facts as he sees them, it has come to the knowledge of many of these South Americans that the "Yankees" are not nearly so black as some would paint them.

It is work of this kind that is bound to count. It is more and more evident that misunderstanding is the cause of most disputes. It would indicate proper appreciation and feeling of cooperation if leading newspapers in North America were to send representatives to South America, not merely to write graphically about the developments taking place in those countries, but to tell of the inner life of the people, their ambitions socially and economically and their desire to be counted among the great nations of the world. It is quite true that South American news is getting more plentiful and that much more is known about the southern countries than was the case a decade ago. But there are other things in those new-old lands which call for depiction besides their immensity, their natural wealth and their growth. The people in South America welcome writers who will give them fair treatment, and the moment appears ripe for the United States press to lend a hand in making North and South better acquainted.

BILL AUTHORIZING RAILWAY GRANT IN MEXICO IS PASSED

MEXICO CITY.—Although the Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill covering the latest railroad grant, there is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the validity of this contract, entered into between Jose Maria Lozano, minister of communication and public works, and Alfred Bernat Adams and Lucien Graux, representing the Compagnie Generale du Chemin de Fer Secondaires, S. A., de Bruxelles, Belgium, for the construction of 3000 miles of railroad lines in different parts of Mexico.

When the report of the joint committee of communications and public credit approving the contract was brought up for debate Deputy Rafael de la Mora took the floor to request that the committee amend it to provide that the executive shall inform the congress of the use made of the authorization given to carry out the contract with the Belgian concern. Speaker Lopez Montezuma answered Deputy de la Mora, stating that it was not necessary to amend the report in the form required by him, because the House in approving the contract did not give extraordinary faculties to the executive.

The principal lines that the Compagnie Generale du Chemin de Fer Secondaires, S. A., de Bruxelles, Belgium, proposes to construct in the republic are those from Sonora to Lower California, passing through the rich Imperial valley district in northern Sonora. The concessionaires also propose to construct several other lines crossing the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Guerrero, Michoacan, Aguascalientes, Sinaloa and Oaxaca. Work on several of these lines will be commenced as soon as the contract has been approved by the Senate. It is stipulated in the contract that the concessionaries must spend in the construction of the different lines not less than \$250,000,000.

After approving the contract the speaker appointed a committee composed of Deputies Francisco Olea, Miguel Me-

dina Ayora, Rafael Ramos Arizpe, and Secretary Aurelio J. Vanegas to take it to the upper house for action.

Paul May, Belgian minister in Mexico, attended the session of the chamber. The contract approved stipulates that it shall be in force for 52 years, commencing the date on which it is approved by both houses of Congress. At the end of this time the railroad lines constructed by the Belgian concern, as well as the buildings, rolling stock and other belongings of the company shall become the property of the Mexican government.

ARGENTINE PRESS HOST TO BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER MEN

Expressions of Friendship Between Two Nations Freely Exchanged—Good Will Prevails

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The existing friendship between Argentina and Brazil found renewed expression during the visit to this city of a delegation of leading journalists from the neighboring republic.

The Brazilians came as the guests of the Buenos Aires Press Club. Many entertainments were provided and the speeches were replete with remarks that indicated the close ties binding the two nations. From the moment the travelers reached Montevideo, on the other side of the river Plate, until the final leaving-taking, the local committee did its utmost to make the event one of pleasure and mutual satisfaction. At Montevideo Sr. Eduardo Facio Hebequer and J. J. Soiza Reilly met the delegation and escorted them to this capital.

The visiting party consisted of the following noted writers of Brazil: Luiz Edmundo de Figueiras e Figueiras; Julio Barbosa, Jornal do Commercio; Casper Lubero, Estado de S. Paulo; Costa Rego, Correio da Manhã; Joao Louzada, Gazeta de Noticias; Jarbas da Carvalho, O Paiz; Luiz Peixoto, Jornal do Brasil; F. Gualberto Filho, A Imprensa; J. Carlos, A Carreta; Olegario Mariano, O Foz; Homero Prates, Correio da Noite; Adrien Delpech, Les Annales Bresiliennes; Joao Brandao, A Noite; Gaetano de Carvalho, Agencia Americana, and Daniel Ribeiro, Associacao dos Photographos da Imprensa da Imprensa.

The party was quartered at the Majestic hotel. Among the entertainments was an elaborate breakfast at which the editors of the Sportsman were the hosts. The reception at the Press Club turned out to be an impressive affair. The leading address was made by the vice-president of the club, Sr. Lopez Gomara. There was a message of cordial greeting from the President of Brazil. On the whole, the affair may be considered as of the greatest importance to both countries in view of the power of the press in both Brazil and Argentina.

ASUNCION GETS AMERICAN APPLIES
ASUNCION, Paraguay.—This city has become the distribution point for apples imported from the United States, some shipments going as far as Corumbá, Brazil.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE NOTED
GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—The number of pupils attending schools in 1912 was 59,631, against 55,685 in 1911.

Brazilian Crisis Is Met



(Photo by Boston Photo News Co.)

General view of the picturesque harbor at Ilha das Cabras, Rio de Janeiro

PARAGUAY WILL BUILD RAILWAYS IN NEAR FUTURE

New Lines to Be Laid for Traffic Into Neighboring Bolivia and to Pacific Coast

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—One of the few countries of South America to remain inactive while its neighbors progressed commercially, Paraguay has at last become aware of the necessity for joining the ranks of go-ahead nations. The increased travel between Buenos Aires and Asuncion by way of the rivers has been one means for stirring Paraguayans into action. The Parana, Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers, with their tributaries, are making it possible to penetrate far into the interior.

But although the water route is more popular than ever, those who have to travel faster between the two capitals may do so by train. The time occupied to reach Buenos Aires is 36 hours. Accommodations are first-class. New lines to be constructed will carry traffic through Paraguay into the neighboring Bolivia, and then farther through Chile to the Pacific coast. Paraguayan land owners as well as government officials look with favor on the attitude of the United States administration to encourage only such concessions as thoroughly protect the country which is to be developed through outside capital. It is a fact that railroad construction is one of the most inviting enterprises for capitalists to engage in, and with all that Paraguay is going to do in the near future; along that line it is assured that there will be numerous applications for doing the work.

It is especially certain that the government will be careful not to sign over its chief assets to any concessionaire without being assured that it is the main beneficiary.

TRADE NOTES

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana.—There has been renewed discussion among plantation owners of the old question that the government is favorably disposed toward the importation of Japanese labor.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Exports from Argentina to the United States decreased by more than \$8,000,000 in 1912. The total was \$17,750,000.

FRONTERA, Mexico.—Owing to the revolutionary disturbances many of the large sugar cane estates have been forced to close down their mills, as laborers were not to be obtained.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia.—While large deposits of iron ore have been found in various parts of the country, the best known are in the district of the Upper Chiminamarca.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—If the government approves a plan of the inspector general of architecture, a complete system of public buildings will be erected in the next 10 years at a cost of \$22,000,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The total mileage of railways in Brazil, inclusive of that under construction, is 18,721. There has been an increase of 1024 miles since 1911.

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Efforts are under way to divert some of the traffic on the Antofagasta & Bolivia railway to the Arica-La Paz line because the latter offers many advantages to shippers on account of shorter distance.

ENSENADA, Lower California.—Growing cantaloupes for the United States market is becoming a paying industry in the Imperial valley region.

HAVANA, Cuba.—A total of 21,000 acres in the districts of Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, Nipe, and Sama are now in bananas, and made commercially remunerative.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The government has placed a project before Congress authorizing the state to purchase bags and binding twine for wheat. The purpose is to get uniform grades at the lowest possible cost to the farmers.

RUBBER PLANTERS IN MOOD TO COOPERATE WITH OFFICIALS

Reception Tendered Brazil Minister of Agriculture by Representatives of the Producing States Shows a Disposition to Pull Together for Best Interests of All

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Without losing sight of the serious aspect of the rubber crisis, the general public, which in the final analysis becomes materially affected by the changed conditions in the industry, sees reason for hope in the attitude of the rubber states toward the government. The recent reception tendered Dr. Pedro de Toledo, minister of agriculture and commerce, by representatives of these states, proved an event of the highest significance. The reception was in evidence of the fact that in the future planters and authorities would work in complete cooperation.

Ever since the rubber situation became acute here it was felt that something definite should be done to relieve conditions. The great rubber producing states of Para, Amazonas, Matto Grosso and the territory of Acre had been, especially affected, first economically and then financially. Dr. de Toledo had been energetically at work proving to the planters that the government meant to help. It was then decided to send delegations to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of showing the minister of agriculture and commerce that the planters were also ready to cooperate.

As a token of high esteem the government official was presented with a splendid bronze statuette representing "History." The spokesman for the delegation was Sr. Passos Miranda, of Para. Sr. Miranda said that he hoped Dr. de Toledo would accept the bronze figure as evidence that his efforts in behalf of the planters and exporters of rubber had been fully appreciated, and he added that the conviction was growing that Brazil would in some way manage to retail its supremacy as the rubber depot of the world. Reference was also made to the law of Jan. 5, 1912, which was the work of Dr. de Toledo, and which had proved a measure that in a certain way had already helped to alleviate the crisis.

Among those who brought the message of appreciation from the states concerned were Ildefonso Ayres Marinho,

Amazonas; Octavio da Costa Marques, Trigo de Loureiro and Col. Alexandre Magno Addor, Matto Grosso; Dr. Mario Ramos, the department of Alto Parana, and Col. Odilon Pratygo Brasiliense, department Alto Acre. Others who were present during the reception were Admiral Jose Carlos de Carvalho, director-general of the national exposition, at Borrachas; Jonathan Fernandes, secretary of the legislative Congress of Amazonas; Barao de Ibiracaty, representing the commercial association of Para; Hannibal Porto of the Chamber of Commerce, Amazonas, and a score or more of the most prominent men identified with the rubber industry of Brazil.

The reply of Sr. de Toledo was awaited with interest, since it was believed that he would state the government's definite policy as regards the industry. The minister of agriculture and commerce began his task at once. He said that there was no doubt that the original competition threatened Brazil's interests, but he added that, notwithstanding all this, Brazilian energy and economy were bound to prevail. He called attention to the fact that it was the transporting of Brazilian plants to Ceylon and elsewhere which had given the east its present standing as a rubber producer. He believed, he said, that the home export tariff was still too high for the best interests of Brazil, but this, he added, would be adjusted satisfactorily.

Dr. de Toledo emphasized the importance of concerted action among the rubber-producing states. The quality of Brazilian product must be maintained absolutely, he affirmed, and he concluded by saying that henceforth the government would do its utmost to foster the industry; but that it expected the planters to do all in their power, so that cultivation of trees, the gathering of rubber, the shipments and commercial connections could be made a single issue for the general promotion of a business which still is looked upon as Brazil's industrial glory.

ARBITRATION SUITS GUATEMALA HEAD

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Arbitration of international disputes is one of the principles guiding the administration of President Estrada Cabrera. In accordance with his views in that direction, President Cabrera has appointed the Guatemalan members to the permanent court of the Hague as follows: Antonio Batres Jauregui, Carlos Salazar, Antonio Gonzales Saravia and Alberto Meneses.

The Guatemalan delegation is composed of men skilled in international law and who have on various occasions served their country faithfully.

COLOMBIANS AIDED IN PANAMA

PANAMA.—The Panamanian government is taking precaution against attacks being renewed on resident Colombians. Hundreds of arrests have been made. The newspapers have been warned to cease their denunciations of Colombia.

PORTS TO BE IMPROVED

MEXICO CITY.—As Mexico has a coastline of more than 4000 miles on the Pacific, including Lower California, efforts are to be made to improve the ports pending the opening of the Panama canal.

METHODS CAUSE LACK OF RUBBER

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Pedro de Toledo, minister of agriculture and commerce, says that primitive methods for gathering the rubber product are in part responsible for the present slack in the industry.

NEW PLANT IS NEARLY DONE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The new cold-storage plant, designed by a Chicago firm, is nearing completion. The plant is located within easy reach of the docks, and is the second of its kind to be erected in Rio de Janeiro.

GEN. VILLA ORDERS COTTON CROP GOT READY TO MARKET

MEXICO CITY.—That Francisco Villa, who is now ruler of Chihuahua, has inadvertently done the textile manufacturers a service is the report current in the city. It appears that shipments of cotton from the Laguna district by way of Saltillo have begun much earlier than usual, because the revolutionary leader had the cotton crop picked and stored in the hope that he could get the product north by rail and turn it into ready money.

Dr. Ignacio Alcocer, acting minister of promotion, says this information came to him from some wealthy cotton growers of the region quoted, and now in the capital. These said they had positive knowledge that trains loaded with cotton had left Terreon for the southern mills. Villa had been unable to possess himself of this cotton which he was so anxious to get ready for his own use. The crop is valued at about \$25,000,000. It is said that in his anxiety to get the crop in hand Villa ordered every man, woman and child in the territory concerned to get into the field and pick cotton. As the episode terminated the manufacturers are able to get raw materials and the planters will be able to get the cash, instead of the proceeds falling into the hands of the revolutionaries.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS TO BE STUDY

QUITO, Ecuador.—The geographic society has approved a plan for an expedition to study conditions on the Galapagos islands. Other regions of the republic are also to be investigated by the society.

TRANSLATIONS
Accurate work. Quick service. Spanish into English and vice versa. G. Y. Wetherill, 2, 1217 U. S. Rubber Bldg., Broadway and 50th St., New York City.
AMERICAN REPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 121 William street, New York.

State Bank for the Farmers Is Urged as Real Benefit

(Continued from page one)

farm development in this state by making money available to the farmer and the prospective agriculturist. The ultimate result is prophesied to be the acquisition of 100,000 farmers, cheaper food, increased property valuation and taxes and a reduction in the amount of agricultural products now purchased outside the state to the extent of \$300,000,000.

Neglect of the agricultural resources of this state has made it necessary, in the opinion of interested parties, that three distinct steps be taken at once to build up the farming class: first, make idle lands marketable; second, organize a system of farm financing; third, publicity of the farming opportunities offered by Massachusetts.

It is the need of the farmer for financial assistance provided he is managing his property on a business basis or being educated how that gives foundation to the plan for a farmers' bank under close state supervision. It is the intention of the supporters of the proposed bill that the bank be formed on broad and liberal lines and that it be managed by the best business talent and agriculturists in the state.

Mr. Wheeler believes that the state and not a few men should put the money into this bank, not from the state treasury, but from the \$900,000,000 deposits in our savings banks. There are enough men in this state with money to invest to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the capital stock of such a bank if it has a fair chance to earn 6 per cent, he maintains, and that million of contributed capital from private investors is an ample sum to protect all the money this bank needs from the savings banks, if the amount the savings banks are called upon to furnish does not exceed 1 per cent of total deposits of any single bank. This 1 per cent, however, derived from all the savings banks, would place in the state agricultural bank about \$7,000,000 of loanable money and this would make a fair sum for a beginning. Massachusetts, he says, can use in the next five or 10 years \$100,000,000 for agricultural development and it will not be a difficult matter to get it, if the plan is safe and fair.

This state agricultural bank, according to Mr. Wheeler, should loan money in first mortgage at 6 per cent, then guarantee the mortgage at 5 per cent, covering 1 per cent as a guarantee fund. This is ample if the mortgages are conservative. There should be a further development of the plan by which these mortgages could be resold, not only to individual investors but to savings banks and trust companies. Savings banks and trust companies should then be allowed to issue against these 5 per cent mortgages 4 1/2 per cent savings certificates to be sold to small investors. The 1/2 per cent profit on annual income would be a most enticing turn on their money for the savings banks and trust companies and every trust company in the state, he says, would be most eager to lend their energies to finding a market for such certificates.

In fact, Mr. Wheeler believes the demand for the 5 per cent guaranteed mortgages from individual investors, banks and trust companies would be so great that it would never be necessary for the state agricultural bank to call on the savings banks for a dollar of their deposits, at least not after the bank got well under way. With such a demand for their mortgages as would develop, it would not take very long to secure \$100,000,000, or several times that amount, if the farmers could be found to use it, he says.

There are some hindrances, in the estimation of Mr. Wheeler, to the sale of 4 1/2 per cent savings certificates because they will have, to be time-certificates, three, five or ten years, but if a provision is made whereby savings banks are permitted to make loans against these certificates of 80 per cent or 90 per cent of their value, the times condition would not hinder their sale.

There is another element in financing the farmer, he says, which must be considered: Short-time loans to the farmers for crop production. It has never been considered a wise principle in finance to interlink in the same institution the two classes of loans—namely, the long-time mortgage and the short-time loan based on commercial paper, secured or unsecured. Objection has come not so much because of the nature of the loans, but because of the nature of deposits.

Any kind of a bank that receives deposits payable on demand, he says, is in a dangerous position and we have protected our savings banks by enabling them to check withdrawals for 60 or 90 days if they find it at any time necessary. The time deposit running three, five or 10 years is always the safest, if the depositors can be induced to accept these conditions. The state agricultural bank here recommended is practically this kind of an institution. It receives no deposits, in the ordinary sense, at all but is simply a clearing house for guaranteeing and marketing loans against real estate extending over a considerable period.

When it comes to the question of making loans on chattels or on individual names, Mr. Wheeler does not believe it would be a safe policy for a state institution to link its assets and reserve to this kind of banking, but that this same institution, in the capacity of trustee, might act with safety to itself and investors. He therefore recommends that as trustee this institution could loan money for farm development on growing crops, or crops stored on the farm or in warehouses; on stock on the farm or on farmers' notes. Against these loans this bank as trustee might issue short-time crop liens, to be sold to the public from \$1 up. These liens should bear 4 1/2 per cent or 5 per cent. Loans should carry 5 per cent and this would

leave a margin of 1 per cent or 1 1/2 per cent for a guarantee fund.

In order to better protect such liens Mr. Wheeler would provide an additional fund by placing in the hands of this bank all the money received by the state from the sale of vacant lands seized because of defective title. The one per cent reserved from interest charged on loans with the money turned over by the state would provide probably an ample sum he says, and should make these liens as marketable as the 4 1/2 per cent savings certificates issued against first mortgages on farms.

If local cooperative societies were formed in the state, Mr. Wheeler affirms that it might be safer and simpler to make loans direct to these societies and allow them to reloan the money to their members. This, he says, would probably be the quickest way to force cooperative organization and dictate their plan of organization.

The time has come when local organization of farmers is necessary, declares Mr. Wheeler, for nothing more than to supervise marketing and the standardization of their products. Because it is so difficult to determine the quality and value of the many products grown by various farmers, he says, is one reason why loaning money, with these products as security, is difficult.

U. S. RUBBER CO. DIRECTORS IN A NEW CORPORATION

NEW YORK A number of directors of the United States Rubber Company are interested in the United Timber Corporation, incorporated in Albany with a capital of \$2,500,000. Directors of the new company are Samuel P. Colt, who is president of the United States Rubber Company, James C. Brady, who succeeded his father, the late Anthony Brady, on the United States Rubber board, Lester Leland, James B. Ford, J. Howard Ford, John D. Carberry, E. C. Benedict, R. J. Clifford, R. S. Farrar of Boston and Francis L. Stetson.

The incorporators are Samuel Norris, secretary of the United States Rubber Company, Francis G. Glynn, J. D. Carberry, J. Howard Ford and James B. Ford.

The new company represents a merger of four small lumber concerns operating in South Carolina and with offices at Georgetown, S. C. One of these smaller companies has been in operation for ten years.

CO-RECEIVER IS ASKED IN SIEGEL STORE'S AFFAIRS

A. Davis & Co. of New York city, creditors of the Siegel store for \$3409.25, yesterday filed a petition in the United States district court for appointment of a co-receiver to serve with John S. Sheppard, Jr., and William A. Marble. The ground for petition is the company's belief that the present receivers will conduct the affairs of the store for the advantage of the Siegel Stores Corporation, the original complainants, and will thereby prejudice the rights of the petitioner with the Boston store. The date for a hearing is not set.

Depositors in the bank which Henry Siegel & Co. ran in the Fourteenth street store, New York city, met yesterday. Henry Melville, receiver, told those who called that they had been loaning their money to the Henry Siegel & Co. at 4 1/2 per cent interest, and that they could only resort to the co-partners in that firm, Henry Siegel and Frank Vogel.

ABOLITION OF LICENSE SOUGHT

Representative Stephen H. Harrington of Cambridge, on petition of Joseph E. Wall, has filed a bill for the abolition of sixth class licenses for the sale of liquor. The sixth class licenses are those granted pharmacists.

W. CAMERON FORBES WILL BE HONOR GUEST AT TECH DINNER

Former Governor-General of Philippines Will Be Introduced to Activities and Men of Institution Which Has Placed Him Upon Its Board of Government

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, who has just been made a continuous member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to make his first appearance before the Technology Alumni Association at its annual dinner and reunion at the Hotel Somerset, Jan. 10. He is to be a guest along with Martin Egan, editor of the Manila Times. Both are expected to speak on questions affecting the Philippines.

Massachusetts will be represented by Governor-elect David I. Walsh, while the institute will have for its spokesman, President Richard C. Maclaurin. The newly elected president of the alumni association, Jasper Whiting '80 will greet his fellow graduates, being presented by his predecessor, Frederic H. Fay '93.

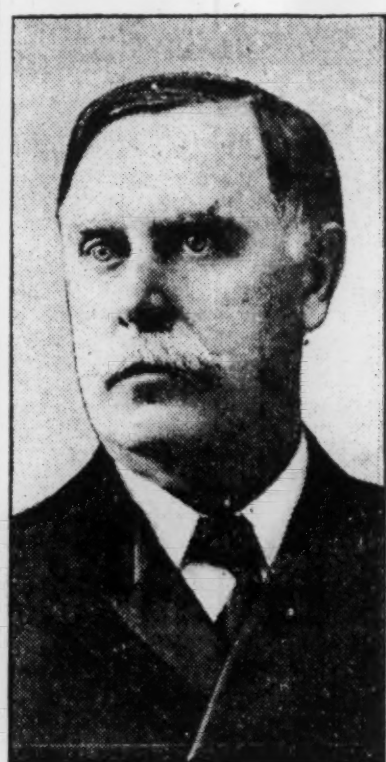
On Saturday evening, Jan. 17, the Technology Club of New York is to hold its reunion in Hotel Plaza. It will be an occasion complimentary to President Maclaurin, who will there show for the

ROBERT A. WOODS APPROVED FOR BOSTON LICENSING BOARD

Governor's Council Confirms Appointment Despite Opposition of Certain Interests and New Official Will Be Sworn in Upon Return From Chicago

Robert A. Woods, whose nomination to the Boston license board has been confirmed, is expected back from Chicago next Sunday and he will be sworn in to his new position as soon as he is ready.

The executive council confirmed yesterday following a hearing given by the council to William E. Weld, representing



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston.)
JUDGE J. C. CROSBY

FIRST STEAMER LEAVES DIRECT TO THE CANAL ZONE

Fruit Line Ship Tivies Clears Boston for Panama With Tourists and Mixed Cargo

Making her initial sailing in the new service of the United Fruit Company to Jamaica and the Canal Zone, the steamship Tivies, Capt. McKay, left long wharf shortly after noon today, carrying on many tourists and a fair cargo. Included in the cargo was a shipment of machinery for Valparaiso and foodstuffs for Panama. There was also a lot of paper and general merchandise.

Among the passengers was Tennant Lee, who will leave the steamer at Kingston and go to Nipe bay, Cuba, where he will superintend the work of equipping a new paper mill recently constructed there. He was accompanied by his wife.

Other passengers were Solomon Alley, Peter Baggerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cox, William Goulet, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hadley, Karl Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smith, A. W. Stoddard, William White, Fritz J. Yehle, Mr. and Mrs. Philip O. Dickson, Thomas J. Nolan, William E. Prell, K. Noonan, Fred Cook and B. Coffey of Boston; O. O. Miller and W. J. White of Providence; Joseph F. Melia and O. C. S. Zirolli of Worcester.

The establishment of a direct steamship service between Boston and the Canal Zone is made by the United Fruit Company, organized in 1899, as successor to the old Boston Fruit Company. In 1908 the steamers Cartago, Parianina and Heredia were placed in service and formed the nucleus of the white fleet operated by the company.

The Tivies, Carrillo and Sisola, which will maintain a weekly service between this port, Kingston, Colon and Port Limon, are vessels of over 3000 tons register.

W. CAMERON FORBES WILL BE HONOR GUEST AT TECH DINNER

Former Governor-General of Philippines Will Be Introduced to Activities and Men of Institution Which Has Placed Him Upon Its Board of Government

First time in that city the plans of the new buildings.

The All-Technology reunion in Chicago is set for Feb. 20-21, at which the plans will be shown by Dr. Maclaurin for the first time in the Mississippi valley. The occasion will be an important one from the engineer's point of view, since the Keokuk dam, Gary steel plant and the works of the Universal Portland Cement Company are to be visited. It is proposed to put five cars of Tech men into Chicago from the East.

It is noticed that John W. Forbes found place among the early members of the corporation, and for nearly 30 years, from 1866 till 1892, was a member of the finance committee. R. B. Forbes was a speaker at the first meeting of the institute. W. H. Forbes was made a member of the corporation in October, 1893, remaining there until four years later. From that time until now the family name has been absent from the list.

Boston liquor dealers, who protested against the appointment of Mr. Woods. The vote was 7 to 1.

Councilor Edward D. Collins of Boston was the member who voted against Mr. Woods.

Governor Foss sent to the council the nomination of Judge William Hamilton of the Springfield police court to fill the vacancy on the superior court bench caused by the promotion of Judge John C. Crosby to the supreme bench.

George M. Harlow of Boston, clerk to the Governor, was nominated to succeed George E. Smith of Swampscott on the harbor and land commission.

Frank D. Kemp of Springfield was recommended to the highway commission and John N. Cole of Andover as chairman of the commission on economy and efficiency.

Other nominations submitted to the council: Willis W. Stover of Everett, associate justice Charlestown court, vice Preble; Forest N. Adams of Natick, trial judge Middlesex county.

Robert B. Hildreth, Westfield, associate medical examiner of Hampden county.

Allen P. Keith, New Bedford, trustee Bristol County Agricultural School.

George W. Cressey, Salem, trustee Essex County Agricultural School.

Dr. Langdon Frothingham, Boston, board registration in veterinary medicine.

Dr. George A. Stickney, Beverly, medical examiner, Essex county.

John A. Crosier, Hadley, clerk district court of Hampshire.

The council postponed acting on the nomination of Francis N. Thompson to be judge of probate for Franklin county to Wednesday. The Concord army proposition also was put over to next week.

TWO PROPOSED BILLS APPLY TO AUTOMOBILES

Representative Chandler Would Regulate Right of Way at Meeting and Compulsory Act Providing for Vehicle Lights

OTHER MEASURES

Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater has filed at the State House on behalf of the Automobile Legal Association of Massachusetts, two bills regarding the operation and lighting of vehicles, respectively. The first seeks to establish the right of way at meeting points for automobiles and vehicles. It provides that whichever vehicle approaches the point from the right shall have right of way over vehicles approaching from the left of the road.

The other proposes to amend the law as to lights upon vehicles whether stationary or in motion by striking out the exemption in the present act of vehicles in lighted streets of a city or town. The bill requires lights upon all vehicles whether the streets are lighted or not.

To abolish the metropolitan park commission is the intent and purpose of a bill filed by Representative James T. Kenney of Boston, on petition of Martin T. Joyce of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L.

Representative Kenney also filed a bill to prohibit carrying children in police patrol wagons going to and coming from court; also a bill to prohibit employing inmates of penal or correctional institutions on any work upon the erection or repair of buildings for such institutions.

Representative Leo M. Harlow of Easton has filed a bill, providing that school organization be authorized to charge admission fees for exhibitions in school halls and gymnasiums.

Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton has filed a bill to require judges of municipal and district courts to make their decisions on cases before them within 30 days, unless the judge desires further time for decision of a case, in which event he shall make an entry on the docket and the clerk shall notify the parties in interest; also a bill to provide that railroad corporations shall be compelled to issue and sell three months' season tickets at a price no greater than that charged for similar tickets in 1912.

OHIO WOMEN TELL PLANS

Word has just been received at the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street, of a petition which the women of Ohio are to circulate for the referendum. If the 110,000 names necessary are procured the referendum will be taken this spring in that state.

MELROSE MAYOR HONORED

Mayor Monroe of Melrose was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Melrose city hall last evening by the members of the 1913 board of aldermen. The mayor was given a silver loving cup.

MAYORALTY CASE GOES INTO HANDS OF DIST. ATTY.

(Continued from page one)

Holster, chairman of the ballot law commission, at the close of a hearing before him and his colleagues in connection with the charges. The hearing was concluded when both sides agreed to withdraw but the presiding officer said he had heard enough to warrant his placing the case in the hands of the district attorney for a complete investigation.

Both men will appear on the official ballot as candidates and the district attorney and the grand jury will investigate the charges filed by each against the other before the ballot law commission.

District Attorney Pelletier says he is interested in neither side but will prosecute men identified with either candidate who may be found to have fraudulently made out nomination papers. Forgeries of names and making false jurats and filing the papers bearing such fraudulent names and jurats will be inquired into by the prosecuting attorney.

The newly drawn grand jury will begin its six month term next Monday. Fred J. Kneeland, a candidate for the city council, is among those drawn to serve.

In a statement issued by Thomas J. Kenney in regard to the charges of a member of the ballot law commission of Boston, he said:

"I know nothing about the manner of the collection of my signatures, or of the preparation of my nomination papers. This was left to the officials of the Citizens Municipal League after the league had endorsed my candidacy for mayor. They can offer their own explanation."

"In addition, I am not familiar with the legal proceedings of the last few days."

"If I thought I did not have the 5000 signatures on papers answering every legal requirement, I should not have allowed my name to go upon the ballot. However, I am satisfied that I have more than 3000 genuine signatures."

Hardly had the hearing closed when the supreme court was asked to issue a writ of mandamus calling on the ballot law commission to explain why it had failed to grant Councilman Ernest E. Smith's petition to be certified as a mayorality candidate.

In his ruling Judge Bolster said the testimony had shown so flagrant a disregard for the sanctity which should surround an oath that he was obliged to turn the matter over to the district attorney.

William Frey, a justice of the peace who attested the Kenney papers, refused to testify.

On his refusal a recess was called, after which Messrs. Kenney and Curley withdrew their objections. Then the hearing closed.

So far as Mr. Kenney's case is concerned many of the signatures said to be fraudulent are claimed to be the result of paid canvassers slighting their duties and taking things for granted by those delegated to swear in jurats, taking the will for the deed.

Charles A. Digney, executive secretary of the Citizens Municipal League, said the investigation was a surprise to him because he had asked Mr. Frey to refresh his memory before coming to the hearing and Mr. Frey recalled different instances to show that he remembered them not taking their oath. However, last night, he said when Mr. Frey found the question was actually coming before the commission, in a statement to Mr. Innis, he said he would not testify.

On motion the regular order of procedure was set aside and the petition of Councilman Ernest E. Smith was taken up first. Elias Field, acting as counsel for Mr. Smith, moved that signatures should be certified sufficient to pass Mr. Smith on the ballot, making 5000, which would require 80.

He said it was not the duty of the election board to pass on the forgery as its powers were not judicial but administrative. Counsel asked that signatures be accorded to Mr. Smith that were cast out because they appeared on other nomination papers. This motion was overruled and the commission unanimously voted to dismiss the petition of Mr. Smith. This leaves him out of the contest.

Efforts of Charles Innes, acting for Thomas J. Kenney, and Edward P. Barry, acting for Congressman Curley, to settle the charges without public hearing proved futile because the two principals could reach no agreement and the question had gone too far to be taken out of the hands of the ballot law commission. Councilman Kenney spoke last night in wards 12, 19, 20, and 25, and was greeted by well filled halls and enthusiastic audiences. He outlined his program for improvement of the city if elected mayor.

George W. Coleman, candidate for the city council is to address three meetings in the interests of his campaign tomorrow night. One will be an out-town meeting, another a gathering in the Copple-Plaza hotel and a third in Kingsley hall, Ford building. He will address several rallies on Saturday night.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week he will attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Advertising Clubs of America in New York.

After attending a meeting of the South End Improvement Association, of which he has been president four years, Mr. Coleman, last night spoke in the library rooms, Codman square, Dorchester, in the old town hall at Brighton and at a meet-

ing of St. Augustine's lyceum in South Boston.

Senator James Timothy of Roxbury spoke for Mr. Kenney.

Declaring that Mr. Kenney's question about the \$20,000 note was groundless Congressman Curley at several rallies about the city last night continued his attack on Mr. Kenney.

Congressman Curley's speaking engagements tonight are: Ward 3, wardroom; Ward 4, Congress Hall; Ward 5, Mishawum Hall, City square; Ward 6, Curley headquarters.

The Hebrew Citizens League became a permanent organization at a meeting in Tremont Temple yesterday at which Jacob Lebowich of Dorchester was elected president, and Samuel Horofsky and Albert Harwitz, treasurer and secretary respectively. The organization has announced itself for Mr. Kenney.

SHADOW OF NEW LEADER SEEN ON MEXICAN HORIZON

Villa's Acts and Carranza's Stand for Expropriation Considered Basis for Belief That New Chief of Constitutionalists May Be Chosen

EL PASO, Tex.—The first number of the Periodico Oficial, official organ of the Constitutional government of the state of Chihuahua, has been issued. Its chief contents deal with the offer of amnesty, amnesty only for the soldiers of the opposing faction, signed by the "first chief of the Constitutional army and military governor of the state of Chihuahua, Francisco Villa."

It is well worth attention that the document referred to is not countersigned by the secretary of state, without which it is null and void according to law. Not only is this particular document faulty in this respect, but six more appear only underwritten in that manner, with the "antefermas" (address before the signature) "Libertad y Constitucion," omitting the word "Justice," which was part of Villa's signature before he became governor. So now both "antefermas," the Villa and Huertista are identical.

The drafting of the warnings, injunctions and dispositions do not follow the usual wording and style of official writings of their class; in them the personal pronoun I is very noticeable.

Without in any way following the usual legal forms in matters of transcendental public meaning, without being authorized by any federal decree, General Villa says of his state bank notes: "Having put in circulation the bills issued by the general treasury of the state of Chihuahua, the public is hereby notified that these bills and those issued by the Constitutional first chief of the republic are the only ones with guaranty."

On the horizon of Mexico is already beginning to outline itself the silhouette of a new dictator. Villalain has appeared within Carranzaism.

About the middle of January, 1911, Raphael T. Romero, an envoy of the Sonora Revolutionary Junta, met Don Abraham Gonzalez near the Union depot of this city. "Senor," said Romero indignantly, "what do you think of Senor Maytorena? I have just seen him. I went to his hotel to ask \$1000 for our expenses, the chief item being the express bill for the 100 rifles that they offered us in San Antonio. He said to me that he is not a revolutionist, that we might as well do him a favor by not mentioning his name; that it is of no concern to him who is President, whether Diaz or Madero. Please go and see him out, because if he does not give me that sum, when he is on his way back to Tucson, Arizona, we will kidnap him and will force him to enter the fight."

The millionaire refused to give any money. After the triumph of Madero, Sr. Maytorena became governor of Sonora and received \$113,000 for damages

STATE BUREAU CHIEF POINTS OUT CHANGES IN TOWN LAW

Beginning Today Fee Is \$2 Instead of \$3 for Registering Town Indebtedness—Security Bearing Interest Coupon Advocated—New Restrictions Now in Effect

Director Gettemy of the bureau of statistics in a circular addressed to city and town financial officers, members of city governments, boards of selectmen and others calls attention to the more important features of the legislation relating to municipal indebtedness and finances, which take effect with the new year. He especially warns town treasurers and selectmen of the embarrassment which will ensue if he is obliged to refuse to certify town notes because of failure to comply with the law.

Beginning Jan. 1, the fee for certifying town notes will be \$2 instead of \$3. Director Gettemy says that during the first year of the operation of the act, the number of notes certified was 1416, aggregating \$9,711,364.02; during the second year the number was 1924, aggregating \$10,532,202.20; and during the past year the number was 2349, aggregating \$12,689,813.74.

A form of security carrying an interest coupon is more attractive to many investors, according to Mr. Gettemy, and arrangements have been made whereby coupons can be furnished hereafter by the bureau of statistics for attachment to serial town notes when desired.

Beginning today all notes of fire, water, light and improvement districts

WEST END "L" SALE ATTACKED

Amy Curtis of Pau, France, in a bill brought in the United States district court yesterday against the West End Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, seeks to prevent the sale of the former to the latter under an act of the Legislature in 1911. She is a minority stockholder in the West End.

The complainant in the bill attacks the constitutionality of the acts of the Legislature authorizing the sale of the West End road to the Elevated. She asks for an injunction to restrain the transfer of the stock of the West End to the Elevated.

his interests sustained during the revolution, Romero rose up in arms and was killed.

When President Madero was killed, Maytorena attempted to recognize Huerta but his Legislature refused and he fled to the United States. Sr. Ignacio Pezquez was Governor ad interim cancelled the "definitive" real estate.

Six months had elapsed. Then Sr. Maytorena formulated this argument: "I am a constitutionalist, give me back my government as I am the Constitutional Governor."

Gen. Alvaro Obregon was appointed commander-in-chief of the northwestern army. To Gen. Benjamin Hill, another millionaire, a high post was assigned. The decree of confiscation was repealed. The radicals, such as the above-mentioned Pezquez, Salvador Alvarado, Elias Calles, Pedro S. Bracamonte and Juan Cabral, were relegated to the background. General Alvarado asked to be sent to wage the Sinaloa campaign, and his request was not granted.

It will be remembered that Gen. Lucio Blanco, the terror of the federalists in Matamoros, started to realize the program of the distribution of land to the poor in the border state of Tamaulipas. He was called to Sonora and nullified. Who has heard of him since? In his place Gen. Pablo Gonzalez was appointed. When General Villa's attention was called to that, he said: "They will not call me, and if they do, I will not go."

A committee was formed from several states to interview General Carranza. They treated divers matters, and the first chief, on a certain one, resolved: "I stand for expropriation, not for confiscation." The committee advised General Villa as follows: "Confiscation must be the guiding principle of the revolution. Expropriation will be to a certain extent a benefit to the científicos, because they will be paid with bonds which might be negotiated with outside bankers, and the cash will be used for a new reaction against the people."

For the sake of prestige abroad and to maintain the appearance of unity in the ranks of the movement, some of the generals have not dared to deny allegiance to General Carranza. But a trap has been set for him. General Villa, in his official explanation of the expulsion of the Spaniards and the seizure of their property, states: "This was dictated subject to the first chief of the Constitutionalists, Gen. Venustiano Carranza, whose resolution I will respect in every way, form and manner." So the whole responsibility devolves upon General Carranza. If he approves the confiscation of property in Chihuahua, he will assent to the confiscation of property in the whole nation, otherwise a new chief will be named.

STATE BUREAU CHIEF POINTS OUT CHANGES IN TOWN LAW

Beginning Today Fee Is \$2 Instead of \$3 for Registering Town Indebtedness—Security Bearing Interest Coupon Advocated—New Restrictions Now in Effect

Director Gettemy of the bureau of statistics in a circular addressed to city and town financial officers, members of city governments, boards of selectmen and others calls attention to the more important features of the legislation relating to municipal indebtedness and finances, which take effect with the new year. He especially warns town treasurers and selectmen of the embarrassment which will ensue if he is obliged to refuse to certify town notes because of failure to comply with the law.

Beginning Jan. 1, the fee for certifying town notes will be \$2 instead of \$3. Director Gettemy says that during the first year of the operation of the act, the number of notes certified was 1416, aggregating \$9,711,364.02; during the second year the number was 1924, aggregating \$10,532,202.20; and during the past year the number was 2349, aggregating \$12,689,813.74.

A form of security carrying an interest coupon is more attractive to many investors, according to Mr. Gettemy, and arrangements have been made whereby coupons can be furnished hereafter by the bureau of statistics for attachment to serial town notes when desired.

Beginning today all notes of fire, water, light and improvement districts

must also be issued on forms supplied by the bureau of statistics and must be certified.

During the year 1914 provision must be made by all cities and towns, in accordance with chapter 634, acts of 1913, for payment of all outstanding demand notes and for the restoration of all trust funds which have been expended for general city or town expenses.

The warrant for the annual meeting in 1914 of every town in the Commonwealth must, by the provisions of chapter 706, acts of 1913, contain an article to see if the town will petition the director of the bureau of statistics for an audit of its accounts. Twenty-eight towns have already taken this action.

FUR DEALER PUT ON PROBATION
Walton Kosofsky, proprietor of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, 449 Washington street, was found guilty today in the municipal court by Judge Sheehan on a charge of making misleading statements in advertisements. He was placed on probation.

WAKEFIELD MAN HEADS GRANGE
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The new Mid. dissex-Essex Pomona grange has elected Edwin C. Miller of Wakefield as master.

Chronological Index of the World's Important News

THE following summary, arranged by month, date and topic, epitomizes the world's principal events of the year 1913, and is a chronological index in concise form of the daily news occurrences as published in the international edition of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

JANUARY

- 1—United States parcel post first used by high officials; search for social justice aids all; says Dr. C. W. Eliot; prospect of century of peace between Great Britain and United States issued; index of news events of 1912.
- 2—Colonel Goethals says no date can be set for opening Panama canal; story of American rice fields.
- 3—Democrats propose early extra session of Congress; Homestead iron and steel mills; Turkey may make another stand against allies.
- 4—Hague conference in 1915 expected to hasten world peace; better staff needed for United States Indian bureau; sketch of Scottish painters.
- 5—President Taft defends his administration and favors arbitration of Panama canal tolls; United States Senate committee situation stirs Democratic leaders.
- 6—Russia is opportunist in Balkan disturbance; supreme court of United States holds that "market corners" are illegal; Turkish bondholders feel easier.
- 7—Roszkowska case in Russia described; great national park system urged for Washington, D. C.; American Indian history told by Indian.
- 8—President Taft in message points out how United States can save millions; Guatemala great banana land.
- 9—Peace if with honor is Bulgarian position; George F. Baker, president First National Bank, New York, testifies before United States "money trust" investigation committee.
- 10—Reorganization of customs service to save United States \$350,000; delegates to American Forestry Association meeting favor continued federal control of forests.
- 11—No change in American anti-trust law anticipated; Progressives plan full ticket for every county in United States; three women's clubs of Paris described; President-elect Wilson addresses business men in Chicago.
- 12—President-elect Wilson says he is bound to interpret will of the people; Judge R. W. Archbald removed from United States commerce court after impeachment trial in Senate.
- 13—John W. Weeks elected senator from Massachusetts; senators chosen in other states; China's \$125,000,000 loan expected to help solve problem of new republic; naval contribution and redistribution issues up in Canada.
- 14—United States Senate adopts amendment extending existence of commerce court to June 30; beet and sugar men ask Congress to meet carefully in adjusting tariff.
- 15—Home rule passes British House of Commons; many newspapers in Boston printed in other languages than English.
- 16—M. Poincaré chosen President of France; "money trust" committee of United States House asks added legislation to better financial conditions.
- 17—Federal ownership of more forests urged by United States commissioner of corporations; Albania claiming independence at hands of powers.
- 18—Austria seen behind Albanian demand for freedom; colonial style kept in reconstruction of White House; Governor Wilson designs to end trusts under laws of New Jersey.
- 19—Peters bill offered to provide larger United States interstate commerce commission; islands of Aegean sought by Greece; Chambers of Commerce of United States consider permanent tariff board at first annual meeting.
- 20—Gov. Woodrow Wilson's definition of a trust in bills introduced in New Jersey Legislature; speech of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in 1896, which asked for immigration restriction; steps begun to honor Pilgrim Fathers in 1920.
- 21—Secretary Knox proposes special adjustment board for canal dispute with Great Britain; Young Turk party seizes government; W. E. Corey testifies that Gary dinners controlled steel price; Governor Wilson's corporation bills cover many phases.
- 22—Turks for peace with Adrianople but war without; New York second only to London as news center.
- 23—New York stock exchange denies right of federal government to regulate it, but admits state's right; Prof. P. H. Hanus defends his report on New York schools.
- 24—United States manufacturers are in opposition lower duties on woolen cloth; latest photograph of United States supreme court; preparing through trains a work of magnitude.
- 25—Simplicity to mark social features of Wilson administration; sketch of Portugal's new premier, Dr. Afonso Costa.
- 26—Allies break off peace negotiations with Turkey; President Taft renews attack on plan for Filipino freedom; bill for erecting Greek temple memorial to Lincoln passes Congress and goes to President.
- 27—Abolition of United States department of interior for bureau of national

FEBRUARY

- 1—Four hundred women urge Congress to pass bill giving women right to vote for representatives in Congress; lecture of Virgil O. Strickler, C. S., on Christian Science.
- 2—Lincoln memorial at Washington considered but one step in big project; Mrs. Pankhurst defends militancy of suffrage movement in special interview.
- 3—Income tax amendment to constitution of United States is ratified by three-fourths of states; supreme court decides that United Shoe Machinery Company is not unlawful monopoly; allies renew war, attack Adrianople.
- 4—Loan by six powers to China held up by France; United States bureau of markets proposed in bill by Senator Hoke Smith.
- 5—New amendment to United States constitution first since 1869; Guatemala consul in Boston tells of his country's advantages.
- 6—Dissolution plan of Harriman railroad announced; new immigration bill before President Taft for signature is opposed.
- 7—Mrs. Eddy's sons abandon suits against estate of their mother; director of U. S. census advocates having mail carriers take the census.
- 8—Gen. Felix Diaz heads revolt in Mexico against Madero administration; United States government's coal mining plants at Panama canal designed to handle private coal stores.
- 9—President Madero returns to Mexican capital and guards palace against Diaz revolt; Captain Scott and four other British explorers perish after reaching south pole.
- 10—Lincoln hall dedicated at University of Illinois; Abraham Lincoln's career as seen by President-elect Woodrow Wilson.
- 11—Congress declares Woodrow Wilson elected President; Lincoln day talks by prominent men.
- 12—Senator Lodge upholds great navy as surest influence for peace; jury finds verdict against National Cash Register Company officials on charge of restraint of trade.
- 13—Supporters of United States immigration bill hope to override veto of President Taft; capture of Bulair lines by Bulgarians reported; revolution continues in Mexico City.
- 14—Russian note to Austria on Balkans unyielding; Democrats fail to cut \$115,000,000 appropriation bills.
- 15—Governor Wilson prepares to sign anti-trust bills passed by New Jersey Legislature; head of National Cash Register Company and 27 colleagues fined and sentenced to jail for violations of Sherman anti-trust law.
- 16—German friendship for England officially stated; The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., is empowered by law to hold property devised by Mrs. Eddy; immigration bill passes Senate over President's veto; President Madero overthrown in Mexico by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, who becomes provisional President.
- 17—House sustains veto on immigration act; United States Senate committee reports favorably bill for \$100,000,000 Rockefeller foundation for benevolent purposes.
- 18—President Poincaré promises a stronger army for France; United States government sends expert agriculturists to coach the American farmer.
- 19—Washington day; no paper issued.
- 20—Mexican provisional government begins investigation into killing of former President Madero and former Vice-President Suarez; bill for Panama canal tolls to be left to Democrats.
- 21—Enlarged District of Columbia proposed by President Taft; U. S. supreme court finds state may tax grain in storage.
- 22—German and Danish rulers meet and pledge friendship; new French premier declares for electoral reform; Mexico seeks to preserve peace along U. S. border.
- 23—President Taft in message to Congress says U. S. faces \$25,000,000 deficit in 1914; permanent exposition of states' resources in Washington, D. C. urged; international road congress assemblies in Chicago.
- 24—Report of committee investigating "money trust" ready for Congress; St. Louis prepares for fourth American peace congress in May.

MARCH

- 1—House ready to take up Webb bill controlling liquor shipments, which was vetoed by President Taft and repassed by Senate; money trust exists in United States, says congressional committee.
- 2—Coal inquiry shows advance in prices to consumers in United States; German army expansion to be on vast scale; summary of laws enacted by sixtieth Congress; United States bureau of corporations finds International Harvester Company monopolistic.
- 3—Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated President of the United States; woman suffrage parade in Washington delayed by crowds; powers agree to mediate in Balkan war.
- 4—Austria and Russia may demolish, Montenegro insists on Skutari; M. Poincaré marks new era in France; United

- 5—Masons urge stone instead of cement in Canada's new Welland canal.
- 6—President Wilson not bound by precedents; steel rebate agreement told on stand; Norway's ministry named; President Wilson's cabinet meets for first time.
- 7—Yanina taken from Turkey by Greece; Czar is leader in Rumanoff celebrations.
- 8—Austria feels her position less strong; President Wilson fills department posts; ore monopoly not sought, testifies steel corporation official.
- 9—Russia presses Boxer indemnity claims against China; Liberals to obstruct government plan for Canadian navy.
- 10—King George opens British Parliament; centenary of 1813 observed in Germany; Danish royalty's welcome in Berlin.
- 11—United States Postmaster-General Burleson favors merit system in appointing postmasters; President Wilson outlines administration policy toward Latin America.
- 12—Australia's new capital named Canberra; Germany denies war intentions.
- 13—Former President Roosevelt speaks on social service at Philadelphia; transpiration railway being surveyed.
- 14—United States irrigation projects already started will take department five years to complete; committees of United States Senate announced.
- 15—President Wilson calls extra session of Congress for April 7; William C. Redfield, United States secretary of commerce, considers lower tariff a great moral issue.
- 16—Opposition to warship bill in Canadian Parliament breaks records for "blockades"; Scotland observes centenary of David Livingstone; Senator John D. Works shows that health bureau of United States government cost almost \$20,000,000 annually.
- 17—French cabinet resigns; United States government refuses to take hand in Chinese loan; King George of Greece assassinated.
- 18—American bankers drop Chinese loan negotiations following refusal of federal support; Chicago plans celebration of 100 years' peace with Great Britain.
- 19—New banking legislation proposed for extra session of Congress; revival of French commerce in South America urged; M. Barthou chosen premier of France by President Poincaré.
- 20—French premier announces ministry; Lillian Nordica tells why she favors equal suffrage; King Constantine of Greece takes oath and retains cabinet.
- 21—American Civic Association seeks legislation to conserve beauty of Niagara falls; Carnegie fund officers report; Japan told that her real interest is in siding with China.
- 22—Powers agree on bounds of new Albania; Australia's capital plan looks to future growth; Omaha and middle West cities also those made homeless by wind and rising rivers.
- 23—Adrianople captured by Bulgarians; former diplomats of United States seen by other nations in new Chinese policy; complaints heard in Germany against war tribute; expansion in dock yards of France.
- 24—Rush for federal office under Democratic administration said to be less than in 1885; President Wilson appeals for funds to aid inundated cities of middle West.
- 25—Spain's possible entry into European politics discussed; plan to train college boys as midshipmen during the summer vacation considered by United States navy.
- 26—President Wilson refuses to recommend to Congress constitutional amendment providing woman suffrage; Chicago plans free theater to seat 30,000; Germany's new military bills pass council.
- 27—President Wilson finds difficulty in getting acceptance of best men for diplomatic posts; J. P. Morgan passes away in Rome.

APRIL

- 1—Powers agree to blockade Montenegro; navigation of Panama canal soon possible; Walter H. Page accepts United States ambassadorship to Great Britain; steel interests of United States acquire ore lands in South America.
- 2—Turkey puts its future in powers' hands; Yale welcomes former President William H. Taft as professor of law; Progressive party sees history in first conference of Progressives in Congress; German dockyards described.
- 3—United States-Canada joint boundary commission takes up disputes in Washington; United States decides to recognize Chinese republic.
- 4—Conservation an early problem in Wilson cabinet; Atlantic coast plans to aid American lobster industry; powers oppose intervention aim of Austria.
- 5—American Academy of Political and Social Science discusses high cost of living at Philadelphia; Senate takes up ultimatum of President Wilson on sugar tariff.
- 6—Opening of extra session of Congress attracts crowds to capital; review of opening of baseball season in America.
- 7—Japan ratifies new treaty with United States; summer White House at Cornish, N. H., described.
- 8—Congress hears President Wilson read his tariff message; election of United States senators by direct vote of people becomes federal law; second article on German navy yards.
- 9—Peru recognizes Chinese republic; commercial agents in United States foreign embassies are advocated.
- 10—Captain John Hood, member of the navy board, recommends large United

- 11—States navy to insure peace; new French ministry called conciliatory.
- 12—China's declaration of intent as a republic pleases Wilson cabinet; people to decide size of United States navy says Secretary Daniels.
- 13—Belgian strike for electoral reform starts; Daughters of American Revolution opens twenty-second annual congress in Washington; West Indian federation may soon be formed.
- 14—Rural uplift conference for South opens at Richmond; need of more forestry skill disclosed by work in Massachusetts.
- 15—Anti-alien land passes California House; dockyards of Great Britain described.
- 16—New Alaskan boundary line just completed is said to be longest straight boundary line in the world; free wool clause upheld in caucus vote of Democrats of the House.
- 17—Senator John D. Works makes plea in Senate for clean journalism; new Latin-American policy indicated by United States; postal savings banks to be extended to American dependencies.
- 18—Strike spreads in Belgium; Mrs. W. C. Story elected president-general by D. A. R.; transmission equipment ordered for Panama canal.
- 19—Germany aroused at disclosure of armor makers' methods; American traveler's view of Dominican Republic.
- 20—Liner Aquitania launched on river Clyde; abrogation of Panama canal treaties with Great Britain asked in resolution in United States Senate; sketch of United States Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.
- 21—Montenegro takes Skutari; day and night tariff debate begins in United States House; free trade declared to be secret of Holland's success; second article on British dockyards.
- 22—Firemen of eastern railroads of United States secure wage increase; Secretary of State Bryan to go to California to confer with state Legislature on anti-alien bill.
- 23—Belgian strike for electoral reform settled; American cotton manufacturers in session in Boston elect officers.
- 24—Fore River shipbuilding plant sold to Bethlehem Steel Corporation; King speeds British envoys to hundred year peace conference in America; slight protest against proposed tariff by New England farmers.
- 25—King and Queen of Belgians open Ghent exhibition; charges pressed against armament firms in Europe; France seeks to free public schools from politics.
- 26—World peace court is aim of St. Louis peace congress; Glacier national park of Montana described.
- 27—Europe tries to restrain Austria in Balkans; Belfast shipbuilding described.

MAY

- 1—Fourth American peace conference opens in St. Louis; how girls learn homemaking in Boston schools.
- 2—Senate confirms nomination of Dr. Charles P. Neill as U. S. commissioner of labor statistics; President Wilson speaks in New Jersey in favor of jury reform in that state.
- 3—Chinese republic officially recognized by United States; Dr. Sun Yat Sen cables to London advising against loan to China; Charles S. Mellen, head of New Haven railroad, testifies that road gets all profits from deals in stock; woman suffragists hold parade in New York.
- 4—Conference on 100 years of peace opens in New York; President Wilson inquires currency reform plan; how Filipinos are taught industries.
- 5—Montenegro King agrees to yield Skutari; Senator Works speaks in Senate on trust problem; Canada soon to have four steamers in trade with West Indies.
- 6—English woman suffrage bill is lost in House of Commons; advocates of medical legislation in U. S. see President Wilson; Boston navy yard described.
- 7—International solar union to discuss proposed solar trust; former President Taft advises Republican party to get rid of private interests.
- 8—Contest over tariff shifts to United States Senate; Governor Sulzer of New York calls special session of Legislature for June 16 to pass direct primary election reform bill.
- 9—Monument to Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz unveiled in New York; British chancellor anticipates record year for trade.
- 10—English, Australian and Canadian peace celebration delegates meet President Wilson at Washington; Progressive Republicans confer in Chicago in effort to reorganize Republican party.
- 11—First article of series on poverty in United States by Arthur James Todd, Ph.D.; Hudson bay to serve as 600-mile waterway in third transcontinental traffic route across Canada.
- 12—Peace men gather at Lake Mohonk; popular control predicted by Secretary of State Bryan; peace with Japan for all time aim of proposed new treaty with United States.
- 13—City planning gets new impetus by conference in Chicago; Governor Johnson of California announces that he will sign anti-alien land bill objected to by Japan; good of Monroe doctrine for Canada seen at Mohonk conference.
- 14—Mothers congress opens in Boston; Bagdad railway controversy between Great Britain and Germany settled; Hague is called place to send trade cases by speakers at Mohonk.
- 15—Panama canal ethics topic of closing day at Mohonk; United States government decides to stand by California in anti-alien land legislation.
- 16—Peace efforts of allies and Turkey

- 17—begin; Secretary of State Bryan criticizes those who would stir up war.
- 18—Sun Yat Sen sees civil war in Chinese loan; Canadian voters to pass on naval bill.
- 19—Dayton, O., adopts commission-manager plan of government; America extends regards to third President of Cuban republic; Japan is said to desire continued peace with America; sketch of monotype art; lecture of Bicknell Young, C. S. B., on Christian Science.
- 20—Berlin welcomes British King and Queen; easterners study Wisconsin's progress; subsistence department big feature of Panama canal work.
- 21—Leaders of Republican party take steps at Washington to reunite factions; Canada's budget shows large surplus; Porto Rico asks United States for tariff on Porto Rican products.
- 22—British King strikes peace note in Berlin; Parliament to control expenditure of Chinese loan; Secretary Bryan's Latin-American policy broad.
- 23—United States Senate's vote on tariff bill in doubt; woman world congress delegates named; Stefanossion starts on Antarctic expedition.
- 24—Liber suit instituted by Theodore Roosevelt opens at Marquette, Mich.; President Wilson issues statement opposing lobbying at the capital; Dr. Cantlie declares new China will achieve her ideals.
- 25—King George and Kaiser review German troops; Porto Rican envoy at Washington seeks citizenship for island.
- 26—Allies and Turkey are yielding to powers' demand for peace; Franco-Spanish entente discussed at both capitals.
- 27—Memorial day; no paper issued.
- 28—Eight nations endorse principle of Bryan plan for world peace; peace treaty signed by both sides in Balkan Turkish strife.

JUNE

- 1—Editor retracts charges in which he called Theodore Roosevelt inebriate; Spain's premier kept in power by King.
- 2—Report of annual business meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, in Boston; knowledge of lobby denied by many United States senators in investigation; Russia grants China's claims upon Mongolia; French government wins vote on army bill.
- 3—Cabinet of Hungary retires after liberal suit; meat and flour to stay of free list by United States Senate committee vote.
- 4—Passage by Illinois Legislature of bill granting suffrage to women follows 58 years' effort by women; arbitration expected in allies' dispute; Britain and Germany treat with Turkey over Bagdad railway route.
- 5—Wide inquiry into lobbies is decided upon by United States Senate; Greece bases claims on work of fleet.
- 6—Labor loses elections in Australia but controls Senate; Americans in Mexico ask protection from President Wilson.
- 7—Advertising clubs open convention in Baltimore; American peace treaties find obstacles in Panama canal tolls.
- 8—Democracy in China rejects Mongolian treaty and votes against loan in present form; supreme court of the United States affirms right of states to fix railroad rates.
- 9—World congress of women opens in Vienna; law requiring newspaper statements in United States upheld by supreme court; former President Taft speaks against independence for the Philippines.
- 10—Canadian premier's naval bill plans revealed; anti-home rule campaign opens in Scotland; United States treasury ready to issue \$500,000,000; United States to disarm rebel Moros in Philippines to enforce peace.
- 11—Budget system expected to be adopted by United States government soon; United States attorney-general serves notice that Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads must dissolve merger at once.
- 12—Woman suffrage committee of United States Senate recommends passage of resolution for enactment of constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women; celebration of Kaiser's jubilee in Berlin brings many visitors.
- 13—Moros subdued in Philippines by United States troops, lasting peace expected; sermon opens Harvard graduation week.
- 14—States upheld by further decisions of United States supreme court in right to fix railroad rates; army bills present problem to Germany and France.
- 15—United States government begins inquiry into alleged jewelry theft; United States Senate committee seizes letters of sugar beet industry telling of campaign to prevent free sugar.
- 16—British ministers defend themselves on Marconi charges; distinctive honors go to Yale men at commencement.
- 17—Outline of new United States currency bill given to public; party vote clears British ministers in Marconi affair; Harvard gifts of year total \$1,100,000.
- 18—Australian labor ministry yields reigns of government; Irish Unionist leader warns Great Britain.
- 19—Women's international congress at Budapest demands equal suffrage; bankers of America are chief critics of Wilson currency bill.
- 20—Currency legislation looked on as certain after President Wilson's message to Congress in person; Bulgarian-Russian agreement is reported in Balkan strife.
- 21—New Australian ministry an

- 22—nounced; British ruler toasts French President on state visit to London.
- 23—United States Senate caucus upholds free sugar and wool clauses of tariff bill; Chinese party is opposing progress of loan and treaty.
- 24—President Wilson nominates woman on industrial commission; Sir Edward Carson declares Ulster will defeat British government.
- 25—President Wilson takes up question of unemerging Union-Southern Pacific railroads; Bulgaria faces opposition of Rumania.
- 26—Battleground of Gettysburg, Pa., is occupied by veterans of North and South in reunion; opposition to proposed United States currency bill lessens.

JULY

- 1—Illinois equal suffrage law enfranchises 1,000,000 women and doubles voting strength of state; Mr. Stefanossion ready to start another stage of Arctic trip.
- 2—Perfect amity is the keynote at Gettysburg reunion; McMillan party leaves New York on exploration expedition to Crocker land.
- 3—Labor topics discussed at conference at Sagamore Beach, Mass.; Bulgarians are driven back by Servians; government railroads for Alaska opposed in both houses of Congress.
- 4—Independence day; no paper issued.
- 5—Cornerstone of \$1,000,000 Perry monument laid at Put-in-Bay, O.; four balloons in national elimination race at Kansas City; Greek victory turned into Bulgarian rout; President Wilson's speech at Gettysburg.
- 6—Salt Lake City churches take part in program of National Education Association in annual convention there; officials at Washington expect long series of investigations.
- 7—Johannesburg awaiting end of miners' strike; congress of women at Vienna and visit to Prag, Bohemia, described.
- 8—Work on Panama canal locks reported nearly finished; Charles S. Mellen resigns as president of Boston & Maine railroad; Welsh church bill passes House of Commons.
- 9—Three hundred Canadian teachers go on tour of Great Britain in behalf of empire unity; Secretary of the Navy Daniels attends naval parade at Erie, Pa., as part of Perry centenary celebration.
- 10—Joseph Swain elected president of National Education Association; Rumania sends troops into Bulgaria.
- 11—Philadelphia makes arrangements with railroads to expend \$18,000,000 in abolishing grade crossings and other improvements; tariff debate limited to five weeks by Congress.
- 12—Vocational training course announced for enlisted men in United States navy; Conservatives lose two seats in German Reichstag; Ulster holds big home rule protest on Boyne day.
- 13—Eastern railroads and trainmen agree to arbitrate differences under amended Erdman act after conference at White House with President Wilson; Turkish army warned by powers not to attack Adrianople; women in world congress at Budapest protest against duties upon foods.
- 14—Senator Bacon, reelected by Georgia voters, is first senator to be chosen directly by the people under seventeenth amendment to the constitution; House of Lords; commercial laws said to be pressing need in China.
- 15—Poet laureateship of England bestowed upon Robert Bridges; United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson is summoned from Mexico City by President; fighting in Kiangsai called outbreak of revolution in China.
- 16—Sun Yat Sen's with South China in uprising; Charles S. Mellen resigns as head of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system; Loetschberg line opens new route south through Bernese Alps.
- 17—Russian diplomacy conceded to have scored over Austria in Balkans; tariff bill reaches United States Senate.
- 18—Adrianople retaken by Turkish army; plan of Secretary of State Bryan for treaty between Nicaragua and United States.
- 19—Cut in express rates soon to be ordered by United States interstate commerce commission; Turkey warned by Premier Asquith in speech at Birmingham, England.
- 20—United States Senator Fall introduces resolution in Senate to protect American citizens in Mexico; Congress urged to establish system of rural credits in United States.
- 21—Canada shows large gain in foreign trade; King lays cornerstone of new Australian commonwealth offices in London; world's congress of students to meet at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in August.
- 22—United States government files civil suit to dissolve alleged Bell telephone monopoly on Pacific coast; R. L. Outhwaite, M. P., says indenture labor system is cause of crisis in Rand mining district, South Africa.
- 23—Howard Elliott chosen president of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system; United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson arrives from Mexico and confers with officials at Washington.
- 24—Women from all parts of England complete six weeks' walk to London, demanding vote; Mexican problem, tariff, Nicaragua and currency before United States Congress.
- 25—British members of Parliament en route for Australia reach Ottawa; Sec-

- 26—retary of the Treasury McAdoo defends of United States government per cent bonds.
- 27—Dr. Sun Yat Sen cables appeals powers to make no more loans to government of Yuan Shih Kai; power side that Albania is to have prize.
- 28—Balkan peace ends fighting; occupation of Huerta provisional government of Mexico urged by United States Ambassador Wilson at Washington.

AUGUST

- 1—United States treasury to a \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in bank South and West to move crops; physical valuation of railroads by United States to cost \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.
- 2—Secret Krupp army dealings inquiry at Berlin; report of congress religions in Paris; United States press asked to make local inquiry.
- 3—United States interstate commerce commission orders express rates Canadian minister of labor would inflow of mechanics; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator Henry F. B. Brandegee.
- 4—President Wilson sends John as his personal representative to Mexico City; Bulgaria seeks better peace to "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity," by United States Senator Henry F. B. Brandegee.
- 5—Channel tunnel plans consid British government; defendant in case found guilty in Berlin; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator Charles F. Johnson.
- 6—Bulgaria accepts peace with Knights Templars' origin and grip America reviewed; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.
- 7—First treaty under Bryan signed between United States and Salvador; Sir Edward Carson opposes campaign in Ulster against home rule for Ireland.
- 8—British premier promises a woman suffrage cause; France is victorious for Balkan treaty.
- 9—Treaty of Bucharest signed; Lind reaches Mexico City and study of conditions for United States.
- 10—Report that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is fugitive in Japan denied; Deputies 45,000 visitors to combat Knights Templars.
- 11—Governor Sulzer is impeached New York Assembly; mail steamer come to New York from Liverpool out Queenstown stop.
- 12—Mr. Lloyd George in British of Commons assails world arms; nations favor policy of United States; Governor Sulzer trial at Sept. 18.
- 13—Ontario plans to develop highways; Russian policy brings Gy nearer Britain; Lieut.-Gov. M. J. Glynn declares himself de facto ruler of New York.
- 14—Shaft unveiled at Southan, England, to honor Philanthropist; Emperor of Russia confers order of Order of St. Alexander on United States Ambassador Curtiss.
- 15—Secretary of United States announces navies of world will be led to pass through Panama canal in to Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco; commerce of Great Britain materials described.
- 16—China is declared victim of financiers; woman suffrage plan caused by Mrs. Chapman Catt.
- 17—Free sugar importation in held in United States Senate; plan of international congress of states Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 29-Sept. 9.
- 18—Turkey pleads with powers to its hold on Adrianople; America's foremost in work for peace by speak Hague conference; Francis B. Hall named for governor-general of the Philippines.
- 19—American bankers meet at Chicago to urge change in proposed federal legislation; Hague peace conference plan to enforce treaties with world powers.
- 20—Chinese situation involved London diplomat; United States government makes cooperative fire protection agreements with states having large estates.
- 21—American Bankers Association seeks to reduce number of reserve notes in federal currency bill; crisis in Africa between General Botha and Lord Hertzog.
- 22—Balkan treaty ratified; govt of the United States in conference Colorado Springs; progress predicted for new Japan regime.
- 23—Aviator Hawker starts for London in British air race; general statement by Ulster men resisting rule.
- 24—Peace palace to be opened at Hague; Americans are urged to Mexico in message of President Wilson to Congress.
- 25—Coming of Viscount Haldane, high chancellor of England, to American Bar Association at New York unprecedented; British actions in not unfriendly to Germany it is as.
- 26—Andrew Carnegie in speech at Hague appeals for peace; health movement; Lord Haldane reaches New York and visits West Point; world delegates welcomed to congress at Ithaca, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER

- 1—Turkish action breaks concert powers; United States leads Germany in sonder yacht races at Marble

as Recorded in The Christian Science Monitor for 1913

Mass. American Bar Association conference at Montreal discusses legal reforms.

3-Nanking taken by northern forces after southern troops leave city; industrial crisis reported in the United Kingdom.

4-Exodus of Americans from Mexico as steamers; delegates of Bulgaria to Constantinople to negotiate with Turkey.

5-Mrs. Pankhurst to visit United States in interest of woman's suffrage; later men in London vote support to unionists.

6-Dublin strike conditions reviewed; P. Morgan & Co. resign as fiscal agents for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

7-Dublin's lord mayor may hold hearings on strike question; Japan aroused by attacks on her subjects in China.

8-Kaiser makes King of Greece field marshal in German army; "The Turk as Is in America," by Emin Bey; Peking apologizes to Japan.

9-Sonder trophy goes to yacht Ellen; Boston; United States Senate passes tariff bill 44 to 37; Italy taking advantage of her fertile soil with improved agriculture.

10-Lord Lorne states his opposition to plans for Irish home rule; military organizations have charge of second day of Perry centennial program, Cedar Point, O.

11-President Wilson presents sonder to Charles P. Curtis of Boston; Argentine Republic discussed at Washington for embassy grade.

12-Earl Grey favors conference on home rule for Ireland; use of shall and will discussed; Maple Leaf IV. wins international motor boat trophy for Great Britain.

13-Progressive Republicans not to oppose Democratic currency bill; Bonar Law goes to King to ask for conference on Irish home rule bill.

14-Turkey dictates frontier to Bulgarians; Mexico observes one hundred and third anniversary of the nation's independence.

15-United States Indian inquiry committee on way to West; Greenland shows increase in population; strike may lead to Dublin and Liverpool trade shut-down.

16-Bulgaria signs treaty with Turkey; Albania entering new career; Sir Edward Carson urges Ulstermen to keep drilling.

17-Impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer of New York opens; President Wilson may adopt "open door" policy; education held to be in need of co-ordination.

18-Washington Gardner, Albion, Mich., is elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R. at annual encampment, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Theodore Roosevelt gives views on the Progressive party and its future.

19-Francis Ouimet wins open golf tournament of United States; Hamel wins aerial derby around London; District of Columbia Suffrage League tells why it wants self-government for its home district.

20-Railroads of American Northwest to take physical valuations in advance of interstate commerce commission; London is saved by strike by conference of interests.

21-James Larkin denies syndicalist tendencies in Dublin; Serbian line attacked by Albanians.

22-Provisional government of Ulster set up; United States national highway symbols designed; National League of Settlements in session near Pittsburgh, Pa.

23-Only one Serbian town occupied by Albanians; public inspectors new \$1,500,000 Y. M. C. A. in Boston; Great Britain's policy in southern Persia is criticized.

24-American insular lands draw closer to nation; Bulgaria reports declared to be press stories.

25-Throughs cheer review of Ulster; Ireland problem discussed by Lord Lorne; summary of new United States tariff.

26-Turkey and Bulgaria sign peace treaty; France wins James Gordon Bennett aviation cup with record of 125 1/2 miles an hour.

27-Serbia drives Albanians over border; United States tariff bill nears enactment; first water is let into Culebra cut the Panama canal.

28-Five million dollar peace temple for New York proposed; Portuguese minister in London defends stability of the republic.

29-New United States tariff becomes law by President's signature; what the new United States income tax means and whom it affects.

30-American Bankers Association opens convention in Boston; Germans of St. Louis in centennial celebration; Dublin stirred by address of James Larkin, strike leader.

31-Independence promised to Philippines by new Governor on arrival at Manila; Yuan Shih Kai is elected first President of China; first game of 1913 world series in baseball starts at New York between New York Nationals and Philadelphia Americans.

Residue of Mrs. Eddy's estate to be

administered by trustees appointed by court; European countries plan developments in Asia Minor.

9-Japan and Russia recognize Chinese republic; American Bankers Association adopts resolutions urging changes in government currency bill.

10-British postmaster-general addresses Canadian Club of Ottawa on Irish home rule; President Wilson touches telegraph key and removes last barrier in Panama canal.

11-British steamship Voltorno burns in mid-Atlantic after other vessels summoned by wireless save 521 persons; review of Panama canal possibilities; lecture of William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., on Christian Science.

12-Provisional President Huerta dissolves Mexican Congress; world's baseball championship goes to Philadelphia Americans; bankers see Mr. Bryan's hand in currency measure.

13-Episcopalians of America debate proposed change in name of church; Sylvia Pankhurst rescued from London police after capture at suffrage meeting.

14-United States disapproves of dictatorship in Mexico; Massachusetts public service commission approves bond issue of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; Prince Arthur of Connaught weds Duchess of Fife.

15-Men slowly return to work in Dublin strike; Filipinos are given majority on governing commission by United States; "What Do We Mean by Hell?" by Frederick Dixon who discusses what Christian Science teaches regarding subject.

16-Impeachment court finds Governor Sulzer of New York guilty on three out of four charges; Kaiser's son makes demand in throne case; Austrians begin celebrating centenary of Leipzig.

18-Austria looks askance at Serbian occupation of Albanian points; British women to oppose anti-suffragist ministers.

19-Mother Church directors and J. E. Fernald made trustees under will of Mary Baker Eddy; Anglo-German warship true is Churchill plan; Chicago starts move for new charter.

20-Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is admitted to United States and makes first speech at New York; United States Polish societies form federation.

21-Great Britain's ship to take part in naval parade through Panama canal; United States exports will be increased by Panama canal.

22-Princeton dedicates graduate college and Grover Cleveland memorial; opposition arises to plan of vacations in England for children of Dublin strikers; Ottawa, Ont., plans \$3,000,000 water supply.

23-Education of Filipino is plea at Mohonk conference; President Wilson proclaims Nov. 27 as Thanksgiving day in the United States.

24-Priests and Hibernians keep children of strikers in Dublin by force; Norway proposes measures for better control of strikes.

25-Mexico fails to name President until 5000 vote; Premier Asquith says Ulster cannot be eliminated from home rule; Southern Commercial Congress convenes at Mobile, Ala.

26-Powers to back United States

Mexican policy; James Larkin, Dublin strike leader, sentenced for sedition; President Wilson's speech before Southern Commercial Congress.

29-Baptist pastor tells why he leaves pulpit at Peabody, Mass., to adopt Christian Science; resignation of Spanish ministry on eve of French entente raises criticism.

30-State election contests in United States hold attention of politicians; President Wilson has new plan for peace in Mexico.

31-National Association of Railway Commissioners passes resolution requesting Congress to delay increase of powers of interstate commerce commission; government adjourns trial of strike leaders at Dublin.

NOVEMBER

1-Government plans to make Washington, D. C., model city; Turks oppose reform in Armenia; income tax begins to enrich United States treasury.

2-Premiers of Canadian provinces discuss public questions at Ottawa; Kentucky's moonlight schools.

3-Report says that United States has sent ultimatum to provisional President Huerta of Mexico; Peru grants freedom to all religions.

4-Democrats hold strength in state elections except in New York; John Purry Mitchell is chosen mayor of New York city; reported ultimatum to Mexico denied; business men of Ulster proposed home rule for Ireland in mass meeting.

5-Yuan Shih Kai's act dissolving Kuo Ming Tang party is called desperate; railway valuations in United States awaits release by President of C. A. Prouty from his duties on interstate commerce commission.

6-Hand of powers seen in China situation; John Lind, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, goes from Veracruz to Mexico City.

7-Mexican crisis causes demand for clean news in Washington; postal savings banks keep cash in the United States.

8-Mr. Lloyd George advocates British housing survey; Krupp trial ends unfavorably to company; Spanish awakening seen by prime minister.

9-British policy declared to be hands off in Mexico; Theodore Roosevelt receives honorary degree of doctor of laws at Buenos Aires.

10-National grange of the United States opens convention in Manchester, N. H.; how parties in Mexico divide in numbers.

11-City manager plan called best form of city government at convention of National Municipal League, Toronto; Dublin port closed by strike.

12-National Institute and American Academy of Arts and Letters hold first western annual meeting at Chicago; treaty between Turkey and Greece signed at Athens.

13-Powers agree to keep out of Mexican case; Li Yuan Hung is called man of hour for China.

14-Canadian finance shown to be satisfactory; new Senate of Mexico meets;

JUNE

2-My Neighbor.

3-Applied Christianity.

4-Making Allowances.

5-Teachableness.

6-Perfect Law of Spirit.

7-Man the Image and Likeness of God.

8-Salvation Here and Now.

9-Tenderness of Might.

10-Choose You This Day Whom Ye Will Serve.

11-Right Judgment.

12-Prayer in Christian Science.

13-The Truth Shall Make You Free.

14-Joy Comes With Gratitude.

15-Eternal Covenant.

16-Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Rest.

17-Fulfillment Here, Today.

18-Constructive Activity of Love.

19-Cheerfulness and Healing.

20-Standing Alone With God.

21-Being Born Again in Truth.

22-If You Keep The Commandments.

23-The Way Out of Bondage.

24-Man's True Home.

25-My Father, and Your Father."

26-A Present Salvation.

SEPTEMBER

2-Steadfastness.

3-"Blessed Are the Peacemakers."

4-The Windows of Our Thought.

5-Christ's Religion of Love.

6-Christ Message Always of Good Cheer.

7-He Knoweth the Way That I Take."

8-Spiritual Education True Culture.

9-Seeking First the Kingdom.

10-Mankind Set Free.

11-"Secret Place of the Most High."

12-Invincible Armor of Good Thinking.

13-Obedience Leads to Healing.

14-"But Whom Say Ye That I Am?"

15-Solving the Human Problem.

16-"He Shall Give You Another Comforter."

17-Spiritual Unity Among Men.

18-Reign of Harmony Within You.

19-"The Eldorado of Christianity."

20-Watchfulness in Divine Science."

21-Learning to Love as Jesus Loved.

22-"Let Not Your Heart be Troubled."

23-Glorious Liberty for All Men.

24-Infinite Supply Available to Man.

25-Salvation of Truth.

26-Pure in Heart and in Living.

OCTOBER

1-Leaning on God, Divine Principle.

2-Working Out Our Own Salvation.

3-Human Questionings Answered.

4-Overcoming the Sense of Limitation.

5-Conscience a Good Endowment.

6-Living Under Divine Law.

7-Seeking a Better Country.

8-Multiplying Our Seasons of Prayer.

9-Jesus the Model in Healing.

10-Possibilities of Spiritual Man.

11-Putting Godly Things First.

12-Christian Science and the Progress of Truth.

13-Judge Not, That Ye Be Not Judged.

14-Testimony of Good Works.

15-Christlike Quietness and Strength.

16-God's Perfect Law of Freedom to Man.

17-Christian Science Gives Faith.

18-Perfection of the Real Man.

trusts to be big question at next session of United States Congress.

18-Fifth annual history conference opens at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; proposed United States university receives impetus.

19-Election reform bill passes French deputies; W. C. Brown resigns presidency of New York Central railway system.

20-Discussion of Carranza attitude in Mexico; mining future of Alaska called bright; selection of ruler for Albania declared imminent.

21-Republican convention planned for 1914; meeting of South African party congress causes comments; provisional President Huerta's message to new Mexican Congress.

22-American Federation of Labor declares for world peace; political movement in Spain seeks reform; Harvard meets Yale in annual football game (Harvard wins 15 to 5).

23-Protestant clergy in Washington protest Roman Catholic mass as official American Thanksgiving day service; report shows Panama canal work near close.

24-Indian strike spreads in South Africa; federalists and rebels in battle near Juarez, Mex.

25-Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson now Mrs. Francis B. Sayre after wedding at White House; rail ownership by United States held to be at stake in Alaskan development bill.

26-Thanksgiving day; no paper published.

27-Thanksgiving for blessings is expressed at special service in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Premier Asquith announces British government will see Irish home rule bill through.

28-National American Woman Suffrage Association to meet Monday in Washington; Mayor S. L. Shank of Indianapolis resigns.

DECEMBER

1-Congress of United States to begin regular 66th session; end to slums part of British land reform proposal.

2-Value of Irish citizen army is told by supporters; non-sectarian public schools in America is plea of ministerial association in Lawrence, Mass.

3-President Wilson's first annual message to Congress; French cabinet resigns; Lord Haldane advocates peace in Irish situation.

4-Chancellor of Germany defends Zahren (Alsace) action; dissolution of French Chamber proposed.

5-Reichstag censures German chancellor as result of Alsace incident; M. Ribot chosen to name new French cabinet; London University plans for the future described.

6-Arms are barred from Ireland by King as British premier makes proposal of conference; Peking censorship called violation of convention.

7-Hetch-Hetchy bill for San Francisco water supply awaits President's signature; Jean Dupuy having failed, like M. Ribot, to form cabinet, French President calls on M. Doumergue.

8-Opposition of South to President Wilson's proposal for direct presidential primaries seen; Gaston Doumergue takes French foreign office in his own cabinet; President Wilson puts action on woman suffrage up to Democratic party.

9-Anglo-German harmony told by German chancellor; new Mexican Congress nullifies recent election, sets new one for July; Cambridge wins football match from Oxford; "The Public Relations of the Railways," a paper by W. W. Finley.

10-Trust program of United States begins to take shape; New Haven railroad passes dividends.

11-French premier to raise money by extra tax; President Wilson's view on civil service approved at annual meeting of National Civil Service Reform League in Boston; slight railroad rate advance needed says B. F. Bush, president of Missouri Pacific.

12-Recovery of painting "Mona Lisa" reported at Florence; United States civil service reformers begin campaign afresh on spoils system; land policy back of Mexico's unrest.

13-Commerce of Europe looks to United States for protection in Mexico; stability of positions is called necessary to raise United States diplomatic standard.

14-First test vote in United States Senate upholds government currency bill; President Wilson withdraws from military order of the Carabao and orders investigation of its satires on administration.

15-Rumors of change in British Mexican policy denied; Covent Garden estate in London changes ownership; larger rail rates necessary for improvement, says W. L. Park, vice-president Illinois Central lines.

16-Republican national committee decides to cut representation of southern states in conventions one half; President Wilson approves Postmaster-General Burleson's plan for government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines; British oppose official exhibit at Panama fair.

17-French premier is supported on electoral vote; county rule in Hawaii is governor's policy; Great Britain and Germany agreed against exhibit at Panama-Pacific exposition; new book by Mary Baker Eddy, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," reviewed.

18-United States Senate passes currency bill, 54 to 34; United States and Bell telephone interests come to terms; Greeks under Albanian rule take up arms.

19-Theodore Roosevelt defends Monroe doctrine in Chile; bill to repeal Hetch-Hetchy grant to San Francisco (signed by President) filed by Senator Works; Dublin strike to go on.

20-M. Briand heads fresh contest in French House; opinions of congressmen show tendency to delay action committing United States government to taking over telegraph and telephone lines.

21-New United States currency law, signed by President, now in effect; Israel Zangwill on Jewish questions; Mrs. Margaret Deland on third way for women to gain suffrage.

22-British people said to indorse President Wilson's course in Mexican situation; President Wilson's message to Congress on trusts to be moderate toward business.

23-Billion francs on account voted in French Chamber; hearings to be held in 14 cities by commission before choosing locations for United States banks under new currency law.

24-Charitable gifts of American men and women in 1913 more than \$300,000,000; Chinese President's relations with chief party told.

25-Sir Ernest Shackleton tells of arrangements for new expedition to south pole; reports of British-German alliance against United States commerce ridiculed in Europe; South Africa problem discussed; lecture of Prof. H. S. Hering, C. S. B., on Christian Science.

26-Rumors of Anglo-German alliance against United States trade further denied; refugee city of Innes discovered by explorers in Andes; banks need no new charters under new United States currency law, decides board; M. Vedrine at Cairo and his flight around world takes definite shape; Freemasonry advancing in Philippines.

INDEX TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ARTICLES FOR 1913

ARTICLES on Christian Science subjects which appeared on the Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, are indexed below according to month, date and title.

JANUARY

- 1-God as Divine Principle.
- 2-Christian Courtesy.
- 3-Gratitude.
- 4-Practical Christianity.
- 5-Abundantly Satisfied.
- 6-How to Overcome Sin.
- 8-Blessings of Today.
- 9-True Success.
- 10-Divine Awakening.
- 11-Perfect Peace.
- 13-Reasons for Rejoicing.
- 14-Making a Living.
- 15-True Discernment.
- 16-Place Whereon Thou Standest.
- 17-Opportunity.
- 18-Light and Shadows.
- 20-Good Understanding.
- 21-Progress is the Law of God.
- 22-Truth is Light.
- 23-Spiritual Building.
- 24-Activity of Good.
- 25-Helping Others.
- 27-God's Perfect Standard.
- 28-Service is Sacrifice.
- 29-Newness of Life.
- 30-The Receptive Thought.
- 31-One Law.

FEBRUARY

- 1-Hospitality.
- 3-Right-Living.
- 4-Prayer Should be a Power.
- 5-Getting Understanding.
- 6-Individual Liberty.
- 7-Seekers for Truth.
- 8-Burning up the Chaff.
- 10-In Heaven Now.
- 11-Putting on Purity.
- 12-Be Still and Know.
- 13-Recognition.
- 14-High Calling of God.
- 15-Divine Justice.
- 17-Message of Comfort.
- 18-Everpresence of Good.
- 19-Spiritual Selfhood.
- 20-Truth's Idea.
- 21-Law of the Lord.
- 24-Blessed are the Meek.
- 25-Divine Service.
- 26-Potency of Good.
- 27-Living Rightly.
- 28-The Eternal Now.

MARCH

- 1-Individual Christianity.
- 3-True Sustenance.
- 4-Discord Dispelled.
- 5-Following Truth.
- 6-Alone With God.
- 7-Hope.
- 8-The Divine Plan.

- 10-Obedience.
- 11-Divine Mind's Ideas.
- 12-Success With Truth.
- 13-Beginning With God.
- 14-Disencumbrance Overcome.
- 15-There is the Power.
- 17-Spiritual Ascendancy.
- 18-Pressing Forward.
- 19-In the Right Direction.
- 20-The Most High.
- 21-True Improvement.
- 22-Be Ye Steadfast.
- 24-Meekness.
- 25-Be of Good Courage.
- 26-Reality.
- 27-Practical Repentance.
- 28-Duty.
- 29-Christ-Healing.
- 31-Rights of Man.

APRIL

- 1-Earth's Preparatory School.
- 2-Beauty and Christian Science.
- 3-Spiritually Minded.
- 4-The Best Robe.
- 5-Normal Being.
- 7-A Transforming Power.
- 8-Individual Responsibility.
- 9-Overcoming.
- 10-Self-Correction.
- 11-Knowing God by Thinking Love.
- 12-Divine Resources.
- 14-Real Manhood.
- 15-Cultivating Forgiveness.
- 16-Obedience God's Law.
- 17-Sure Reward.
- 18-True Service.
- 19-Answer to Prayer.
- 21-Moral Courage.
- 22-God is Life.
- 23-The Prayer of Faith.
- 24-Way of Wisdom.
- 25-Time Versus Eternity.
- 26-The Father's Plan.
- 28-Jesus and Healing.
- 29-Spiritual Renewal.
- 30-A Clean Heart.

MAY

- 1-Divine Love Everpresent.
- 2-Transformation.
- 3-Present With the Lord.
- 5-The Narrow Way.
- 6-Getting and Giving.
- 7-Governed by Reality.
- 8-Growth in Grace.
- 9-Individuality of Man.
- 10-The Great Wayshower.
- 12-Restoring the Crown.
- 13-Honesty.
- 14-Scientific Living.
- 15-Patience in Well-Doing.
- 16-Immutable Harmony.
- 17-God's Way.
- 19-New Man of Spirit.
- 20-God's Kingdom.
- 21-Salvation.</

To Raise Newspaper Standards

to that point where the newspaper reading public has unquestioned confidence in the truthfulness of the news published, constant watchfulness and careful censoring are necessary.

The work of determining what not to print is fully as important as that of deciding what shall be printed. In publishing a newspaper which shall deserve the respectful attention and the confidence of people the world over, it becomes necessary to verify the news carefully that it may be accurate, to publish only that which is acceptable to people of different nations, races and customs, and to omit that which thoughtful people would be unwilling the youth should read

The Paper

which conscientiously endeavors to carry out such ideals, becomes an ever greater and more influential power for good, not in the community alone, but in the world at large. Its far reaching and constructive work draws to it the carefully discriminating and thoughtful element of society wherever it is known and its sphere of influence is a constantly enlarging one.

The Readers

of such a paper look upon it as their authority for reliable news and as their principal source of knowledge and opinions regarding men and events. But this is not all, for they appreciate the fact that advertising in such a paper is as carefully censored as the news, and they will logically turn to the advertising columns of the paper for reliable information as to what and where to buy.

Its Advertisers

desirous of bringing their offerings to the attention of readers whose valued patronage is extended, whenever feasible, to the advertisers represented in their paper, conform their advertising to the standards of that paper.

The best interests of all are served by the newspaper which adheres to the well founded policy of serving all mankind and it is this policy which is the cornerstone upon which the Monitor is being built.

SUFFRAGE HEADS OF DIVISIONS AT WORK ON PARADE

Leaders of Various Features for Procession Set for May 16 Begin Detailed Preparations for Event

ROUTE IS CONSIDERED

Chairmen for the important divisions connected with the organization of the parade May 16, planned by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, are now at work.

Those appointed yesterday include Mrs. John Leonard, chairman pro tem; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, vice chairman; Miss Gertrude Smith, secretary; Mrs. Mary H. Page, chairman of organization of woman suffrage party; Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham, chairman of organization of state leagues; Mrs. Ruth S. Haskell, chairman of organization of college leagues; Miss Margaret Foley, chairman for outside meetings and affiliated organizations; Mrs. George Gove, chairman of the publicity work; Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, chairman of national organization; Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck, chairman of organization of garment workers; Miss Dorothy D. Power, chairman of organizing the news girls; and Miss Ethel Power, chairman for organizing girls in the factories.

A tentative line of march for the parade was decided upon as follows: Divisions to form on Beacon street between Berkeley and Massachusetts ave. at 4:30 o'clock, and continue over a course which will cover the best paved and widest streets in the downtown section.

All organizations standing for equal suffrage will be invited to participate, but these will be asked to march solely in the interests of suffrage and not under the banners of their particular groups. Under Mrs. Page's direction, each ward leader in the 26 political wards of Boston will be instructed to pledge 100 marchers.

Mrs. Ruth Haskell will organize the College Leagues for Equal Suffrage throughout the state, and under her management chairmen for the same purpose will be appointed for the rest of the New England states.

Miss Margaret Foley, chairman of all open-air meetings, is also organizer of the section for laboring men.

Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, who organizes the industrial workers of Boston and nearby towns, is assisted by Mrs. Herbert White and Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun. Three afternoon social hours have been arranged between 4 and 6 o'clock Sundays, Jan. 11, 19 and 25. A special social gathering has also been arranged for laundry workers set for Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8.

Suffrage headquarters will also be open during January and February on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Miss Gertrude Smith is already in possession of several hundred pledges to march from various labor organizations.

Y. M. C. A. REALTY COURSE LECTURES TO BEGIN ON JAN. 5

Speakers Include Leading Local Brokers and Operators, With N. Y. Appraiser as Director

The school of commerce and finance of the Boston Y. M. C. A. starts a new course in real estate at 7 p. m. Jan. 5 under direction of S. L. P. M. Jan. 5, formerly of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York in the capacity of appraiser.

He will be assisted by several prominent real men of this city, who will lecture on special topics. Among them are Leslie C. Wood, trustee, who will talk on the real estate trust; Loren D. Towle, an operator, who will talk on exchanges; Henry Whitmore, who will discuss the modern office building; Edward H. Woods, president of the Boston board of fire underwriters, who will present fire insurance; James A. Ford, on how to size up your farm; F. H. Purinton, manager of one of the large offices of the city, will talk on the modern real estate office, and Harold P. Wood on management of estates. City mortgages will be considered by John H. Sturgis, treasurer of the Franklin Savings Bank; real estate conveyancing by E. D. Sibley, real estate broker; Guy Newhall, residence development by H. C. Bentley, and the selling of country property by J. T. Carroll.

FIRE IN MALDEN Y. M. C. A.
About 100 occupants of the Malden Y. M. C. A. dormitory left the building this morning when fire in the basement, spread to the jewelry store of Arthur H. Munro and the millinery store of Helen Murray. According to estimates the damage is \$600.

KANSAS BOY TAKES POSITION
Wichita, Kan., Homer H. Grafton, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grafton of Park place, a student in the graduate school of Kansas University, has been appointed student secretary of the Y. M. C. A. says the Eagle. He will take his position today.

W. F. BAKER RESIGNS
SOUTH DENNIS, Mass.—Watson F. Baker has tendered his resignation as town clerk and treasurer of Dennis to take effect today, after 27 consecutive years of service.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MIDDLEBORO

Nemasket grange has elected: Master, Andrew Grant; overseer, Samuel Stickney; steward, George H. Morse; assistant steward, William Dunham; lecturer, Mrs. George Morse; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Bassett; scribe, Mrs. Minnie Russell; Pomona, Mrs. F. Hanson; Flora, Mrs. Arthur Standish; lady assistant, steward, Mrs. W. J. Dunham; gate keeper, Arthur Standish, executive board, J. A. O. F. has chosen: Noble grand, Clarence Thomas; vice grand, Harold Bailey; recording secretary, John Reid; financial secretary, William Brackett; treasurer, Irving Pickens; trustee, George Godwin.

EVERETT

Abbie T. Usher tent, Daughters of Veterans, will hold a joint installation with Gen. A. P. Martin camp, Sons of Veterans tomorrow evening in Grand Army hall.

An alumni association of Everett high known as the C. K. C. Club last evening elected: President, Albert L. Reynolds; vice-president, Elmer E. Spear; secretary, Joseph L. Aiken; treasurer, William F. Curren; property secretary, Ulysses S. Grant.

WINCHESTER

Waterfield lodge of Odd Fellows has elected: Noble grand, William A. Nicholson; vice grand, W. D. Gurney; treasurer, Hurley D. Fisher; secretary, Warren F. Foster; trustees, Benjamin T. Morgan.

A meeting for the formation of a co-operative store was held last evening. Another meeting will be held Jan. 12 when a committee of 12 will report a membership list and by-laws.

STONEHAM

Canton Fells lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Commander, Fred H. Chase; lieutenant, W. P. Hay; ensign, Charles E. Jenning; clerk, Elmer B. Chapman; accountant, Rowland H. Robbins; standard bearer, Thomas Murray.

Men's Club of the Unitarian church has arranged for a series of monthly socials to be held in Unitarian hall. The first will be held on Jan. 7.

READING

The selectmen are to call a public meeting of citizens to register a protest to the Bay State Street Railway Company against the discontinuance of certain night cars on the lines to Lowell and Lawrence, which action has brought about hourly instead of half-hourly service.

BROCKTON

The Republican and Progressive members-elect of the 1914 city council will meet tomorrow night in an endeavor to agree upon candidates to be voted for in the joint convention inauguration day. The conferences has been arranged by Alderman John S. Burbank, J. Edwin Maybury and David Perkins and Councilman John A. Baird.

WALTHAM

Officers of Prospect lodge, I. O. O. F., have been elected as follows: Noble grand, George A. Kearsley; vice grand, Howard Miller; recording secretary, A. M. Blodgett; financial secretary, C. H. Whitten; treasurer, H. A. Bacon; trustee, S. B. Castner. Installation will take place Jan. 13.

NEEDHAM

Frederick S. Birchard has resigned as musical director of the First M. E. church.

The New Century Club will have a musical and literary afternoon at the First Parish church on Jan. 7, when Mrs. E. Charlton Black will read, Miss Alma Suren will be the pianist and Raphael Del Sordo will be the violinist.

AVON

The joint installation of officers of John Palmer camp, S. of V. and C. M. Packard Woman's Relief corps will be held in Forrest hall Monday evening. William T. Tisdale of Boston, division treasurer, will install the officers of the camp and Mrs. Libby of Lynn, the officers of the W. R. C.

WEYMOUTH

Brooks chapter Epworth League of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church observed the twenty-fourth anniversary of its organization in the church Wednesday evening. The Rev. Thomas Burden of Rockland, delivered an address. There was a musical program.

CHELSEA

A reception will be tendered to the young people of all the Protestant churches of the city at the Y. M. C. A. building this evening.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Methodist church at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Warren, Mrs. Mattie Pratt was elected president.

SOMERVILLE

The work of removal from the old library to the new Carnegie building on Central hill will be about completed by the last of this week. The new library will be open Jan. 7.

WINTHROP

Colonial chapter, O. E. S., will have its annual installation this evening in the rooms of the chapter.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual firemen's assembly will be held Jan. 16 in the town hall. There will be a meeting of the French Club of the high school in the assembly hall, Jan. 9.

SOUTH EASTON

Members of I. O. O. F. M. U. will meet Monday evening in G. A. R. hall to install officers.

QUINCY

Mayor Stone has appointed Special Officers William H. Taylor, Jr., Walter G. Ferguson and Jeremiah J. Connelly members of the reserve police force.

Miss Alice T. Clark, master's assistant at the Lincoln school, has resigned to accept a position in a Boston school.

Mt. Wollaston lodge 80, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, William Esau; vice grand, Robert W. Wood; recording secretary, Charles A. Prout; financial secretary, Arthur W. Stetson; treasurer, E. Frank Mitchell.

MEDFORD

At a meeting of the aldermen a report was made by a special committee recommending the appointment of four additional regular patrolmen to the police force. The recommendations will be acted upon by the incoming board.

President Harry N. Brown of the board of aldermen has been renominated for president and Clerk of Committees Edward W. Mitchell for that position in a caucus of the incoming board of aldermen last evening.

WHITMAN

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church has elected William Livingstone president.

Miss Anna Bancroft, national president of the Woman's Alliance is to address the Neighborhood Alliance meeting with the Whitman Society tomorrow.

Miss Lucy Osborne has resigned as assistant librarian at the public library after a service of 15 years. She is to fill a similar position at Williams College.

CAMBRIDGE

Librarian Capithorne is making arrangements for opening a branch of the public library in the Prospect Union building, Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street. It is expected that the branch will be in operation by the middle of January.

The North Cambridge Business Men's Association will hold its quarterly meeting on the evening of Monday, Jan. 19. The directors are arranging an extensive entertainment and collation.

MALDEN

Malden lodge of Odd Fellows has elected: Noble grand, Chester N. Carver; vice grand, Chauncey C. Emerson; recorder, Elmer L. Berry; financial secretary, John A. Carter; treasurer, Vernon Chase; trustee, Frank A. Magee. Principal Arthur Lee of the Malden high school has accepted an invitation to address the Needham Parents and Teachers Association Jan. 8 at Needham.

BRIDGEWATER

Old Colony Pomona grange will meet with the members of Bridgewater grange Saturday in Odd Fellows hall. Installation of officers will be held. The institute will be held under the auspices of Plymouth County Agricultural Society. Mrs. Hattie Hayes of Easton and Mrs. John Clarke of Attleboro will deliver short addresses and the musical entertainment will be in charge of Miss Helen Perkins of Bridgewater.

REVERE

A business meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist church will be held this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Hoisington in Somerville.

Paul Revere lodge, New England Order of Protection will have a house-warming this evening in their new quarters in Foresters hall.

William E. Miles, deputy grand chancellor, will visit Eagle lodge, Knights of Pythias, this evening.

ABINGTON

Pilgrim lodge 75, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Clarence E. Somes; vice grand, David Lee; recording secretary, A. Wilbur Whitmarsh; financial secretary, Harry E. Manson; treasurer, Albert P. West; trustees, Calvin L. Baker, Otis W. Churchill and Horace W. Maxwell.

The Abington Woman's Club holds its annual children's party in Grand Army hall this afternoon.

WAKEFIELD

The town finance commission will hold a special session Friday night and a regular meeting Saturday night to receive estimates from town departments of their financial needs for the first three months of the year.

MELROSE

Joint installation exercises of U. S. Grant post 4, G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief Corps 16, will be held next Tuesday evening and will be preceded by a dinner at 6 o'clock.

NEWTON

An educational tour has been arranged for the younger members of the Newton Y. M. C. A., which will include visits to a number of large factories and institutions around Greater Boston.

FRAMINGHAM

Jan. 7 the Cyprus commandery 260, Knights of Malta, will hold a regular convocation.

The concert by the Clark College Glee Club planned by Just Us Girls Club of Worcester has been postponed.

BEVERLY

After considerable discussion the Beverly school committee has voted to inform petitioners from the Prospect school district who wanted the old district lines continued that it was with regret that the committee was unable to grant the petition.

HOLBROOK

Golden Star commandery, U. O. G. C., has elected: Fred Williams commander.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE—OAKLAND, CAL.

Morton L. Hanna
REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS
533 First National Bank Building
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.
PHONE OAKLAND 2418.

REAL ESTATE—NORTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—400 acres of land in Steele county, North Dakota; 40 acres pasture, 10-acre grove of trees, balance under cultivation; only four miles from good shipping facilities; terms, cash payment, balance yearly payments for 5 years. For further information address MRS. C. G. MERRELL, 914 W. 20th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

RESORTS—FLORIDA

DE LAND, Fla.—Beautiful, progressive, ideal winter resort; fine all year round town. Information and descriptive literature from Business League, De Land, Fla.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Desirable 4-room suite and bath, all modern improvements, 27 Tanager ave., Cambridge. Apply to Janitor or phone 2340 Somerville, E. C. C.

ROOMS

GAINSBORO ST., 76, Suite 4—Unfurnished, quiet, sunny room with large closet; all conveniences; small private home; ref. exchanged. Tel. B.B. 067 W.

5 MIXTUS from Park st.; single and double room for men. CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A., 820 Massachusetts ave.; electric lights and shower bath.

SOUTHERN RESORTS

DAYTONA, FLA.
On the beautiful Halifax River. The most delightful spot in Florida. Excellent hotels. Plenty of amusement.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE at bargain, six-room furnished suite, 230 Massachusetts ave., Suite 2.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now we have come to the end of another year and a very good year it has been. The victories of the veterans and the wonderful exploits of the young players vied with one another to make the year interesting. Altogether the standard has been higher than ever and I hope to make a series of comparisons in some future articles. At the moment I want to wish every one the compliments of the season and trust that the new year will bring them all sorts of good things including plenty of games when they will be full of that wonderful feeling of not being able to miss anything.

As a preface to an article I have written on the subject of learning to know your clubs thoroughly and not dashing off after new kinds every few days I am going to give you an extract from the Glasgow Herald: "In the course of their peregrinations over the country the leading professionals meet many amateurs on the look out for tips as to how they might improve their game. The great men are followed at exhibition matches by onlookers who watch with awe and admiration the long, straight driving from the tee, the (occasional) brassy stroke played to perfection, and the accurate judgement shown in the long or short approaches, but when the performance on the putting green begins, the benighted spectator sometimes feels that after all there is at least one department of his own game in which he might easily beat the professional. He may be cherishing a delusion, but it seems to afford him some consolation. "Then in the interval between the morning and afternoon rounds, with the desire for further insight into the mystery of how the leading exponents of the game do such wonderful things, the more curious spectators may be seen handling and examining with the keenest interest the professional's kit, invariably to find that few of the clubs in the bag would suit them. It is doubtful, however, if the more important points about these implements by which the beautiful strokes are executed are always observed."

LEGAL DECISION FAVORS WOMEN AS ASSESSORS

CLEVELAND—Following an opinion by Cyrus Locher, county prosecutor, that there is no law to keep women from appointment as deputy personal property assessors, the name of a fourth woman applicant has been added to the list of candidates on which are about 200 men, says the Plain Dealer.

The decision of the county official was brought about by the request of John D. Fackler, tax commissioner, for his viewpoint as to the legality of naming women for the positions in question.

William Agnew, tax commissioner declares that in some parts of the world women might be more efficient than men, adding that a woman could go into a house and appraise its contents more correctly than a man.

The opinion of Mr. Locher asserts that the law is the same as covers other county officers. It adds that in some of the smaller counties of the state county clerks employ women for their entire office force.

COMMERCE COURT ENDS EXISTENCE

WASHINGTON—The United States commerce court, established in 1910, Wednesday closed its doors and passed out of existence. The Democratic Congress failed to provide funds to continue the tribunal.

Judge Martin A. Knapp, who presided over the court, has been assigned to the fourth federal circuit, with headquarters at Richmond, and Judge William H. Hunt, Judge John E. Carroll and Judge Julian W. Mack, the associate judges, have been assigned to places on circuit court benches.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"WOLMANCO" BABY'S BIB
OF RUBBER LATELY CLOTHES ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. A great help in keeping baby clean. 25c each by Parcel Post. This sheeting may be purchased by mail for 10c per yard.

Send for circular showing other goods. AGENTS—Sells "WOLMANCO" specialties in your locality. A steady income and independence assured. No capital necessary. Send postal for full particulars. WOLFE BROS. MFG. CO., Canton, Mass.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

350 VARIETIES
81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HAVE BEEN employed in responsible position in New York bank for 21 years. In various positions up to assistant cashier, having resigned from bank now associated with to take effect first part of the year, am open for engagement with financial institution, merchant or business concern requiring such experience. No may be possessed by me. Address H. S. Monitor Office.

NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near the Fenway, during the week beginning Monday, January 28, 1914. Circulars containing detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned. THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary, School Committee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring you a telephone call to 4300 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

ROOMS

TO RENT—Nicely furnished, outside room; priv. res.; hot water heat; very desirable; trans. L. C. Kenwood L. two surf. lines 4528 Oakwood ave. Tel. Drexel 532

ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE

TO RENT—Pleasant front room, all modern conveniences, new entrance Wash. Pk.; private family. Alley L. and Ind. Ave. Surface, N. 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
39 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZIE, 750 People's Gas Building

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

LAWYERS

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
90 Nassau Street, New York

New York Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan Building.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.

REAL ESTATE

WE OFFER YOU

THIS WEEK a piece of city property located just off of Champaign's prettiest residential street; the lot is on the corner and has an east frontage of 236 ft. and a south frontage of 137 ft.; the place of ground is high and dry and has the best of drainage; we offer it to you at \$3000. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, Champaign, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PRIVATE SECRETARY or advertising assistant; capable and executive ability. MRS. H. A. OFFRELL, 208 E. Green st., Champaign, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES

FORD CARS

E. V. KIRBY, Agent, URBANA, ILL.

DENTISTS

W. H. KARCHER
DENTIST
First National Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

QUEENSTOWN CALL BY HAMBURG LINE NOW CONFIRMED

Boston Office Announces Stop by Its Ships on Irish Coast Every Voyage After Feb. 5

Confirmation is given today by the local office of the Hamburg-American line of the report that the steamships in its Boston-Hamburg service will call at Queenstown every voyage, beginning next month. Including the Irish port in the Boston route will necessitate the omission, however, of the present stop at Plymouth, Eng. The call at Boulogne, France, will be continued.

But little inconvenience to passengers will be caused by the omission of Plymouth from the schedule, asserted the local manager of the line today. Connections by means of fast steamers can readily be made between Boulogne and the English port. He said that considerable new business was expected to be secured by making the call at Queenstown.

Omission of many Queenstown calls in the New York and Queenstown service by the Cunard line is held to be responsible for the new move of the German line.

The liner Rhaetia sailing from Boston Feb. 5 will establish the new Queenstown service of the Hamburg-American line, and the steamers Fuerst Bismarck, Cleveland, Cincinnati and America will adopt the same call. The new service affects only the Boston boats.

SPRINGFIELD ATTORNEY NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mayor John A. Denison has appointed Charles J. Weston as prosecuting attorney for the year 1914, to succeed Thomas P. McGlynn.

MAINE HAS BIG BALANCE

AUGUSTA, Me.—J. W. Simpson, state treasurer, announced that the cash balance of Maine at the close of the year amounts to \$649,203.96.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suite 6039, 6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

VIOLETS—MICHIGAN

DOUBLE VIOLETS, beautiful and fresh, any quantity, carefully packed, mailed anywhere. ISABEL A. BITELY, Lawton, Mich., phone.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING

JOHN A. COLLETT—Second hand dynamos and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 128 Oliver st., Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
346-348 MAIN STREET

THE CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys

Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELING would also accept of a position as secretary; would give services for expenses to California; highest references. MRS. FRANKS, 1111 Broadway, New York.

LAUNDRESS, hotel (18), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

LAUNDRESS, hotel (18), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

MATRON OR HOUSEMOTHER, in school position desired by experienced woman. MRS. F. SAWYER, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, young lady wishes position in a refined family; will take charge of one or two children; references exchanged. M. H. HOWE, 281 Walden st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—North German lady, desires position in a refined family; references exchanged. MISS E. ZIEGLER, 254 Lenox av., Providence, R. I.

OFFICE WORK, residence Roxbury, 16, good references and experience; 25, mention 1230. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

OFFICE GIRLS (40), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

PANTRY WOMEN, hotel (22), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

PANTRY WOMEN, restaurant (14), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

PRESSERS (6), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

POWER STITCHERS (12), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

PROOFREADERS (10), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN desires position evenings and Saturdays staying with lady or helping with children; references given and required. Address MISS S. K. SMITH, 182 Middlesex, Providence, R. I.

SCRIBER WOMEN, hotel (10), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer—Refined colored girl wants work by the day; competent and reliable. FRANCES STEPHEN, 50 Middlesex, Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; can cut and fit; refs. Address E. L. MOSSMAN, 11 Kearsarge av., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Young colored woman wants work with dressmaker or by the day; experienced; able to do all kinds of work. MRS. C. B. SMITH, 252 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS—Competent, refined young woman desires position as dressmaker or by the day; experienced; able to do all kinds of work. MRS. C. B. SMITH, 252 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS—Plains sewing and repairing by the day. DOLores CAMERON, 282 Columbus av., Suite 3, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Colored woman wants sewing by the day. Address MISS M. J. OVERTON, 604 Elmwood st., West Somerville, Mass. Tel. Somerville 428-20.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER: 5 years excellent experience; reliable; capable; executive ability; references. MISS HELEN M. HAWLEY, 76 Temple st., Springfield, Mass.

SEWERS (12)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

SPACE GIRLS, hotel (6), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate; 5 years experience; with last firm years and has excellent recommendations. MISS JUDIE L. PHIPPS, 11 E. Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER would like work mornings; 3 a week. BEATRICE PARKER, 60 Piermont, Malden, Mass.

STORE WORK GIRLS (50)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

STENOGRAPHER—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or clerk at hotel in first class hotel; permanent position wanted by young woman (21); references. HELEN DUGAN, Pond st., Sharon, Mass.

TAILORRESS wants work by the day; also mending. MRS. ANNIE MARTIN, 221 West Canton st., Boston.

WAITER wants situation in private family or boarding house; to live in preferred. J. COWBURN, 6 Dwight st., Boston.

WATERSIDE—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

WANTED—Permanent day's work by a capable and reliable woman; 21, NIE CAMPBELL, 31 Kendall st., top floor, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent woman would like care of house during absence of family; best city reference. MRS. E. GOODWIN, 60 Gainsboro st., Boston; tel. B. 5831-R.

WANTED—Laundry to take home, or work for Saturday and Sunday. MRS. M. F. WALDEN, 37 Hudson st., Boston.

WANTED—Work by day for colored girl as seamstress; age 17. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Abraham Lincoln school, Fette st., near Church, Boston. Phone 712-1302.

WANTED—By an experienced colored girl, general household work; permanent position; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

FLORENCE SAMUELA, 604 Shawmut av., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—By a competent and reliable woman, work by the day; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

MRS. SANDERSON, 178 Blagden st., Boston.

WANTED—A home in return for services; no Sunday work; by refined young woman. MISS KATHARINE F. WILBUR, 2830 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Chamber work, general housework or care of apartments. MELISSA SAYLES, 232 W. Canton st., Boston.

WANTED—Work by the hour or day in East Boston. Address MISS KATE WILLIAMS, 31 Revere st., Winthrop, Mass.

WANTED—By experienced young lady stenographer, position in a refined family; appreciated; also understands bookkeeping; best of references. Apply by letter only. MRS. H. WILKINS, 30 Russ st., Hartford, Conn.

WARD MAIDS (2), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 10, 2000.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like to care for office or do second or general work in small family; Boston preferred; good references. N. S. COOK, 100 State st., 4th fl., 43-45 Hudson st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21), successful office executive, bookkeeper, thorough knowledge of all office details; first class; good education and ability; best references. HORST HERBERT HEMPEL, 3184 Fourth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position in wholesale or retail house; anything; experienced at selling; can speak French, English, German. A. MORIN, 301 East 50th st., New York, care Pollet.

YOUNG MAN (20) wants position with opportunity to learn trade or business; CASHIERS, experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York city. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

DRAPER on waists; one with wholesale experience preferred. STEPHANO CO., 13 West 25th st., New York.

ERRAND GIRL (bright) wanted for dressmaker. A. STUART, 11 East 48th st., New York.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for two children; willing to travel. MRS. S. BARNARD, 80th st. and Broadway, New York.

HAND EMBROIDERERS WANTED—Bring samples of your work; good pay. COLUMBIA EMBROIDERY CO., 129 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

RIBBON FLOWERS—Women who know how to make ribbons can obtain permanent position. FRANKLIN, 40 E. 21st st., New York.

SALESLADIES wanted for permanent position in New York city. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 28 Sixth av., New York.

SALESMEN, experienced, for retail candy stores in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper for wholesale costume house; apply by letter stating where previously employed. FRANKLIN, 40 E. 21st st., New York.

WANTED—A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dipper; steady work and good wages; apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—A good plain cook and laundress in small family; references required; wages \$25. Address MRS. E. L. NORTON, 250 W. 4th st., New York.

WOMAN, pleasant, capable, for cooking and housework; family 2 adults and 2 small children; comfortable, congenial home. G. H. BLANCHARD, 825 E. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG NEW ENGLAND WOMAN would like position; care for baby over 3 months; light domestic work or light housekeeping; references. MISS THEODORA G. JENSON, 370 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 837-M.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for office work; must understand telephone switchboard and be able to do all kinds of office work. THE MIRROR, 431 Hudson st., New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND ADDITOR (degree) with over 10 years experience with prominent firm; willing to accept permanent or temporary engagement. W. ALDER, 55 Broad st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, traveling salesman, collector; several years' experience in hardware store. T. EDGAR HUGHSON, Box 4, Littleton, N. Y.

BRIGHT, WILLING, RELIABLE BOY (17) wishes position in office, any kind; have had 3 years' experience; best references. LEONARD LESSLIE, 38 W. 96th st., New York.

COMPOSITOR—A general all-around compositor; 12 years' experience; in New York city or country. E. W. SLOYD, 81 Bowery, New York.

DEMONSTRATING, selling or other work for a department store wanted by experienced man. LEO M. RAVITCH, 68 Morris st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, graduate bridge engineer, 12 years' experience; detailing, checking, designing and estimating bridges, mill and office buildings; complicated structural work; capable; reliable; address: location Philadelphia. Address: S. B. GILBERT, 100 W. Chelton av., Germantown, Pa.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT, experienced on high pressure boilers, dynamos, pumps, elevators; does all repairs; references. Apply by letter to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, care Sup't., 611 W. 113th st., New York.

EXECUTIVE OR FINANCIAL ASSISTANT—Young man of large experience managing detail correspondence, billing, prices, reports, purchasing, etc.; large concern. EDWARD OTTO, 215 16th st., West New York, N. J.

FIREMAN (colored) wants situation. RUDOLPH JAMES, care E. Smith, 47 W. 10th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by strong young man. THOMAS SCHUYLER, 56 Underhill av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK wanted by temperate, reliable colored man. ISAAC WILSON, 706 S. 15th st., Philadelphia.

GENTLEMAN of large experience and highest connections seeks wider opportunity; management estate, household, or anything requiring culture and tact. ROBERT WYKOFF, Secaucus, N. J.

GENTLEMAN with over 10 years' selling experience, also sales manager, desires inside position, either selling or in charge of office force. A. H. COLLINS, 274 W. 140th st., New York.

JEWELER—Steady position wanted by young man (33) as salesman and repair man in store; 10 years' experience. REBEL Union and Green sts., Newark, N. J.

MACHINIST—Lathes and bench hand; some planer and spotter experience; 22, single; desires position at 25-30 hour. G. HUSSEY, 800 Pine st., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE, no children, want situation in the country; man understands general farming and stock raising; good gardener, handy with tools; wife in A1 cook, laundress, butter maker and milkmaid; both neat and clean. NEVIN BAKER, 2000 North st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE position wanted; any kind of office work in the vicinity of New York; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

POSITION as salesman, either local or road, wanted by young man able to make good. FRANK L. BECKER, 304 S. 10th st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN desires position; has considerable experience selling petticoats and dress trimmings; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

SHOE SALESMAN—Young man (32) wishes position; has held position as buyer and stock clerk in New York; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

SPECIALIST desires position laying carpets, rugs, etc.; measurements as required; thorough knowledge of color blending; long experience; formerly with prominent New York firm. Address DANIEL TOOMEY, 123 Seventh av., New York.

VALET-ATTENDANT—Man (35) tailor, intelligent, progressive, speaking English, French, seeks position in club, institution, private family, anywhere. D. I. SCINELLI, 312 E. 13th st., New York.

WANTED—Position by man who is a printer and writer of verse and prose; also served satisfactorily as purser; opening of some kind desired, preferably in the newspaper or magazine line. To H. G. SMITH, care S. D. Levings, 163 Broadway, New York.

WINDOW DRESSER and ad writer; can also sell window shades; address: 8, MIDDLEBURY, 327 W. 46th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position; 5 years' experience as driver; good references. JOSEPH B. KENNEDY, 208 W. End av., New York.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMEN—MEN'S CLOTHING—R. H. MACY & CO., New York. Require particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced salesmen for their men's clothing department. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

SHOES—Lasters and second lasters on turn; 45 per cent advance; first class; only. STROHBECK & BRIGGS, 325 Johnson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in small family; references required; wages \$25. Address MRS. E. L. NORTON, 250 W. 4th st., New York.

CASHIERS, experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York city. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

DRAPER on waists; one with wholesale experience preferred. STEPHANO CO., 13 West 25th st., New York.

ERRAND GIRL (bright) wanted for dressmaker. A. STUART, 11 East 48th st., New York.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for two children; willing to travel. MRS. S. BARNARD, 80th st. and Broadway, New York.

HAND EMBROIDERERS WANTED—Bring samples of your work; good pay. COLUMBIA EMBROIDERY CO., 129 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

RIBBON FLOWERS—Women who know how to make ribbons can obtain permanent position. FRANKLIN, 40 E. 21st st., New York.

SALESLADIES wanted for permanent position in New York city. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 28 Sixth av., New York.

SALESMEN, experienced, for retail candy stores in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper for wholesale costume house; apply by letter stating where previously employed. FRANKLIN, 40 E. 21st st., New York.

WANTED—A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dipper; steady work and good wages; apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—A good plain cook and laundress in small family; references required; wages \$25. Address MRS. E. L. NORTON, 250 W. 4th st., New York.

WOMAN, pleasant, capable, for cooking and housework; family 2 adults and 2 small children; comfortable, congenial home. G. H. BLANCHARD, 825 E. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG NEW ENGLAND WOMAN would like position; care for baby over 3 months; light domestic work or light housekeeping; references. MISS THEODORA G. JENSON, 370 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 837-M.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for office work; must understand telephone switchboard and be able to do all kinds of office work. THE MIRROR, 431 Hudson st., New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND ADDITOR (degree) with over 10 years experience with prominent firm; willing to accept permanent or temporary engagement. W. ALDER, 55 Broad st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, traveling salesman, collector; several years' experience in hardware store. T. EDGAR HUGHSON, Box 4, Littleton, N. Y.

BRIGHT, WILLING, RELIABLE BOY (17) wishes position in office, any kind; have had 3 years' experience; best references. LEONARD LESSLIE, 38 W. 96th st., New York.

COMPOSITOR—A general all-around compositor; 12 years' experience; in New York city or country. E. W. SLOYD, 81 Bowery, New York.

DEMONSTRATING, selling or other work for a department store wanted by experienced man. LEO M. RAVITCH, 68 Morris st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, graduate bridge engineer, 12 years' experience; detailing, checking, designing and estimating bridges, mill and office buildings; complicated structural work; capable; reliable; address: location Philadelphia. Address: S. B. GILBERT, 100 W. Chelton av., Germantown, Pa.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT, experienced on high pressure boilers, dynamos, pumps, elevators; does all repairs; references. Apply by letter to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, care Sup't., 611 W. 113th st., New York.

EXECUTIVE OR FINANCIAL ASSISTANT—Young man of large experience managing detail correspondence, billing, prices, reports, purchasing, etc.; large concern. EDWARD OTTO, 215 16th st., West New York, N. J.

FIREMAN (colored) wants situation. RUDOLPH JAMES, care E. Smith, 47 W. 10th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by strong young man. THOMAS SCHUYLER, 56 Underhill av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK wanted by temperate, reliable colored man. ISAAC WILSON, 706 S. 15th st., Philadelphia.

GENTLEMAN of large experience and highest connections seeks wider opportunity; management estate, household, or anything requiring culture and tact. ROBERT WYKOFF, Secaucus, N. J.

GENTLEMAN with over 10 years' selling experience, also sales manager, desires inside position, either selling or in charge of office force. A. H. COLLINS, 274 W. 140th st., New York.

JEWELER—Steady position wanted by young man (33) as salesman and repair man in store; 10 years' experience. REBEL Union and Green sts., Newark, N. J.

MACHINIST—Lathes and bench hand; some planer and spotter experience; 22, single; desires position at 25-30 hour. G. HUSSEY, 800 Pine st., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE, no children, want situation in the country; man understands general farming and stock raising; good gardener, handy with tools; wife in A1 cook, laundress, butter maker and milkmaid; both neat and clean. NEVIN BAKER, 2000 North st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE position wanted; any kind of office work in the vicinity of New York; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

POSITION as salesman, either local or road, wanted by young man able to make good. FRANK L. BECKER, 304 S. 10th st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN desires position; has considerable experience selling petticoats and dress trimmings; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

SHOE SALESMAN—Young man (32) wishes position; has held position as buyer and stock clerk in New York; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

SPECIALIST desires position laying carpets, rugs, etc.; measurements as required; thorough knowledge of color blending; long experience; formerly with prominent New York firm. Address DANIEL TOOMEY, 123 Seventh av., New York.

VALET-ATTENDANT—Man (35) tailor, intelligent, progressive, speaking English, French, seeks position in club, institution, private family, anywhere. D. I. SCINELLI, 312 E. 13th st., New York.

WANTED—Position by man who is a printer and writer of verse and prose; also served satisfactorily as purser; opening of some kind desired, preferably in the newspaper or magazine line. To H. G. SMITH, care S. D. Levings, 163 Broadway, New York.

WINDOW DRESSER and ad writer; can also sell window shades; address: 8, MIDDLEBURY, 327 W. 46th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position; 5 years' experience as driver; good references. JOSEPH B. KENNEDY, 208 W. End av., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything; can travel; 21, 2500 Washington st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (26), successful office executive, bookkeeper, thorough knowledge of all office details; first class; good education and ability; best references. HORST HERBERT HEMPEL, 3184 Fourth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position in wholesale or retail house; anything; experienced at selling; can speak French, English, German. A. MORIN, 301 East 50th st., New York, care Pollet.

YOUNG MAN (20) wants position with opportunity to learn trade or business; CASHIERS, experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York city. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

DRAPER on waists; one with wholesale experience preferred. STEPHANO CO., 13 West 25th st., New York.

ERRAND GIRL (bright) wanted for dressmaker. A. STUART, 11 East 48th st., New York.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for two children; willing to travel. MRS. S. BARNARD, 80th st. and Broadway, New York.

HAND EMBROIDERERS WANTED—Bring samples of your work; good pay. COLUMBIA EMBROIDERY CO., 129 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

RIBBON FLOWERS—Women who know how to make ribbons can obtain permanent position. FRANKLIN, 40 E. 21st st., New York.

SALESLADIES wanted for permanent position in New York city. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 28 Sixth av., New York.

SALESMEN, experienced, for retail candy stores in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper for wholesale costume house; apply by letter stating where previously employed. FRANKLIN, 40 E. 21st st., New York.

WANTED—A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dipper; steady work and good wages; apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—A good plain cook and laundress in small family; references required; wages \$25. Address MRS. E. L. NORTON, 250 W. 4th st., New York.

WOMAN, pleasant, capable, for cooking and housework; family 2 adults and 2 small children; comfortable, congenial home. G. H. BLANCHARD, 825 E. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG NEW ENGLAND WOMAN would like position; care for baby over 3 months; light domestic work or light housekeeping; references. MISS THEODORA G. JENSON, 370 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 837-M.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for office work; must understand telephone switchboard and be able to do all kinds of office work. THE MIRROR, 431 Hudson st., New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND ADDITOR (degree) with over 10 years experience with prominent firm; willing to accept permanent or temporary engagement. W. ALDER, 55 Broad st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, traveling salesman, collector; several years' experience in hardware store. T. EDGAR HUGHSON, Box 4, Littleton, N. Y.

BRIGHT, WILLING, RELIABLE BOY (17) wishes position in office, any kind; have had 3 years' experience; best references. LEONARD LESSLIE, 38 W. 96th st., New York.

COMPOSITOR—A general all-around compositor; 12 years' experience; in New York city or country. E. W. SLOYD, 81 Bowery, New York.

DEMONSTRATING, selling or other work for a department store wanted by experienced man. LEO M. RAVITCH, 68 Morris st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, graduate bridge engineer, 12 years' experience; detailing, checking, designing and estimating bridges, mill and

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, HEALY & CO. 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDERSON'S KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACY, Tel. B. B. 3609
410 Boylston st., Boston.

BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camels Skins. C. H. WORCES. JR. & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.

BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street, Phone Oxford 555. Phone Back Bay 3900-3901-3902. Highlands 2206 Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92.

COMLEY FLOREST 6 PARK ST. BOSTON.

COISETS—MADAME SARA'S La Patrie Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres 120 Essex St., Boston.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German. MRS. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Fur, Linings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave., everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

FLORIST—A. COPELAND, 967 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop, Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

FLOWERS—Freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Tel. B. B. 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

GROCERIES of high grade. COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 126-128 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 26 Temple st., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY—Shirts, collars, cuffs and lingerie laundered in the most careful and up-to-date manner. Work washed cleanly and ironed carefully. 48 Geneva ave., Tel. Rox. 751.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 108 E. BROAD ST., BOSTON. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 60 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS and FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston st., Boston.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

REPAIRING and REFINISHING of Furniture and Interiors. J. J. COENEN, 137 Cambridge St., B. B. 3122.

RUBBER STAMPS and Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 115 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars with rubber stamps. 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—"How-Ko" and "Sik-Gauze" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER—"The Beeve" \$5. Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 170 Federal St., Tel. Ft. H. 4005.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality. Always designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 1310 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Phone Brookline 5690.

FLOWERS—Table decorations a specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4690.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 30 Pine St., Malden 13.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMOUNT, 100 Main St., Malden.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 12 Pleasant st.

FURNITURE—COME TO MALDEN for furniture values; always 20% lower than city prices; reason for this, lower rental, light storage, etc.; very latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD BLACK & CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 1274 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Phone Cambridge 946.

FURNITURE—C. B. MOILER, INC., Lafayette st., Cambridge, Mass. Come Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERIES—YERKA & YERKA, Cambridge, Union sq., Somerville; Arlington, Center & Main st., Medford.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Charles H. Fosgate, 1570 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General, Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO., Movers of FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage. BERNUM & Co., Inc., 68 Mass. av., Phone Camb. 730.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 565 Mass. ave.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 1 Gales Street, Phone Watertown North 300. Delivery in the Newtons.

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street, Phone Salem 1800.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —.

INSURANCE—Coal Agency. GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 354 Highland Ave., Tel. Som. 32.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 219 Washington Street, Phone Dorchester 4700.

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street, Lynn
Phone Lynn 1899

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central av.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS and UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNT'S—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices. BESSE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$2.50 to \$3.50. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, 20 Market St., Lynn, Mass.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 75 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwritten Silver—The Lavender Shop. A. L. Phone Oxford 555. Phone Back Bay 3900-3901-3902. Highlands 2206 Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 564 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S Stands for Purity and Quality. 55 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street, Worcester Phone Park 1022.

CORSETIERE—"Nu-Bone" Custom Corset Shop. Residential fittings a specialty. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Main st., Tel. Pl. 1291.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94.

LADIES' HATTER—GUERTIN 683 Main St., nearly opp. Old Fellows' Hall Telephone 5793

SHAMPOOING, Manicuring, Hair Goods to order. MISS BELLE GREENE, 820 Oxford, Room 534 Slater Bldg., Phone Park 3420.

THERMOSTATS—Save coal and running up and down stairs; send for circular. H. M. CARLTON, 19 Clinton st.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A. H. MORTON, Dealer in High Grade Investment Securities, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks. For information, Phone 2519, write or call, 318 Main St.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 15 Harrison Avenue Springfield Phone Springfield 5100

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT 318 Main st., Room 40 in Hitchcock Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

MANICURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. AGNES P. MITCHELL, 155 Belmont Ave., phone 4008-W.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work. Mrs. J. L. BOSS, 866 Main st., 2d floor, Tel. B. 2055.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 197 Bank Street, Fall River 2812

LOWELL, MASS.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 37 Merrimack Street, Lowell 1648

WINCHESTER, MASS.

MARKET—BLAISDELL'S, 612 Main St.—Choice meats; full line of groceries and provisions. Write for catalogue. Free delivery to surrounding towns. Tel. 655-W and 629-H.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 125 Mathewson Street, Providence 407

WATERBURY, CONN.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 24 East Main Street, Waterbury 339

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 123 Church Street, New Haven 1015

CONCORD, N. H.

BOOK MAKING, including binding and proofing—we do print all Best work and low prices. RUMFORD PRESS.

DENTIST—Artistic restoration of teeth, roots, etc. JOHN H. WORTHEN, D.D.S., 15 No. Main st.

KEISER NECKWEAR, Stetson Hats, Foxes, Gloves, Wood, etc. BROWN & BACHELDER'S, 50 North Main st.

PORTLAND, MAINE

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 635 Congress Street, Portland 400

HARTFORD, CONN.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 50 Asylum Street, Phone Charter 526

NEW YORK CITY

ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions, from your own material. Prices Reasonable. HOMER, 11 1/2 W. 37th st. Greeley 6205

ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS The Anty Pair, 4 W. 40th St. The Colony, 40 West 20th St. The Garden, 90 Neil-Adams Store, 5th Floor

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 507 Fifth Avenue New York City Phone Murray Hill 6770-6771

CLEANER and DYER—PHILIPPINE GOLDMAN, Tel. 91 Astoria. We call and deliver anywhere in Greater New York. Express paid, all out-of-town. 25 Cooper st., Astoria, N. Y.

CLOTHES of exclusive model for little people. BEEBEE and SHADDELL, outitters, 38 W. 34th st.

CLOTHING, Hats and Men's Furnishings MILTON WEBER Formerly of Weber & Reddinger Now at 7 Wall st., corner New

COFFEE HOUSE—"YE OLD ENGLISH" Breakfast 6c, Luncheon 6c, Dinner 90c. Home Cooking. Also a la Carte.

CONFECTIONS—HATCH, Broadway, at 30th st., N. Y. he pays the parcel post prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —.

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced—Also back laced corsets, fitted by experienced corsetier, \$2.50 up; corsets 10 order, \$10 up; send for booklet. OLMSTEAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and SUITS, individual service. MISS SNYDER, 235 W. 71st St., Phone, Colum. 4302.

EASTERN

NEW YORK (Continued)

"FRANCES" 366 Fifth Ave., offers original designs in gowns for the individual woman.

GOWNS for all occasions. Exclusive styling. Perfect fitting. MIS. M. B. DAVIDSON Tel. Schuyler 5508 121 W. 83d st.

GOWNS: For afternoon and evening wear a specialty; estimate work very reasonable. "GRAVES," 72 W. 93d st. Telephone 8338 Riverside.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING Artistic Hair Goods 2043 Broadway, cor. 71st st. Tel. 687 Col.

HAIR GOODS—MME. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st. Buy your hair direct from the importer at wholesale prices. Latest style on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3907.

HOME FURNISHINGS—Braided and band woven rugs, baskets, Mexican china. HELEN HUNT, 39 E. 24th st.

"INSURANCE"—Fire, Automobile, Plate-glass, tourists' flatters at lowest rates. NATHAN H. WEIL, 1 E. 42nd st. Tel. 6412-13 Murray Hill.

JEWELRY—HANDMADE WROUGHT Lilla W. Davis, Wednesdays and Fridays, 815 Carnegie Hall, Tel. 5757 Columbus.

LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY Hand work; open air drying. 63 West 67th st. Phone 4501 Columbia.

LE PAILLON CORSET COMPANY MADAME GARDNER, Manager 26 West 38th Street, New York

Our goods are universally admitted to be of superior style, fit, finish and workmanship. Booklet S mailed on request.

LUNCHEON 6c, DINNER 7c, BREAKFAST 4c—RIP VAN WINKLE TEA ROOM. Orders taken for cakes, sandwiches, preserves, salad, automobile luncheons. 17 W. 37th st. Tel. Greeley 953.

LUNCHEON and DINNER a joy when served with delicacy and good taste at THE SIGN OF THE GREEN TEA POT, 31 West 33d st.

MEAT and POULTRY—GUS MEYER—Amsterdam and 165th st. Tel. 940 Audubon. Quality—Reliability—Service.

MILLINERY—EXCLUSIVE GUNA L. BURKHOUT Tel. Flatbush 3228, 682 Argyle rd., Brooklyn

STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE HELP, etc., furnished free. E. Mabel French (Publ. Sten.), 520 Broadway. Phone Worth 45.

TEA SHOP, MRS. WARNER'S, 31 East 85th st. Luncheon 12c. Formerly Twenty-second Tea Room.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TAILOR FOR MEN—BROOKLYN O. F. LINDEROTH 566 Nostrand ave., near Atlantic ave.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATTORNEY AT LAW EDWARD E. TENNER 514 Brisbane blvd.

CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. CENTRAL CAFETERIA, Lockwood bldg., Genesee and Franklin.

DYERS and CLEANERS—Dry and steam clean; men's, ladies' and children's wear. F. R. Greenland, Main and Barker.

GOWNS and MILLINERY of distinctive designs. Special importation of materials for Evening Gowns and Wraps. WARREN & RUTIMAN, 56-58 Allen st.

HATTERS and HAIRDRESSERS High class, at popular prices. C. C. IVENS & CO., 16 W. Eagle st.

MILLINERY PARLORS MRS. O. D. HUGHES 430 Elmwood Ave. Phone Main 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and hand clock repairing. J. H. HUNTER, 808 14th st., N. W. Phone 8329.

LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA BROS. Riding Habits and Breeches a specialty. 1224 14th st., N. W. Phone 1851-M.

IMPORTING TAILOR HENRY L. KAUFMAN 1000 Colorado Building

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE W. P. McDOWELL, 11th & G. N. W. M. 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and hand clock repairing. J. H. HUNTER, 808 14th st., N. W. Phone 8329.

LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA BROS. Riding Habits and Breeches a specialty. 1224 14th st., N. W. Phone 1851-M.

IMPORTING TAILOR HENRY L. KAUFMAN 1000 Colorado Building

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE W. P. McDOWELL, 11th & G. N. W. M. 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and hand clock repairing. J. H. HUNTER, 808 14th st., N. W. Phone 8329.

LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA BROS. Riding Habits and Breeches a specialty. 1224 14th st., N. W. Phone 1851-M.

IMPORTING TAILOR HENRY L. KAUFMAN 1000 Colorado Building

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE W. P. McDOWELL, 11th & G. N. W. M. 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and hand clock repairing. J. H. HUNTER, 808 14th st., N. W. Phone 8329.

LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA BROS. Riding Habits and Breeches a specialty. 1224 14th st., N. W. Phone 1851-M.

IMPORTING TAILOR HENRY L. KAUFMAN 1000 Colorado Building

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE W. P. McDOWELL, 11th & G. N. W. M. 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and hand clock repairing. J. H. HUNTER, 808 14th st., N. W. Phone 8329.

LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA BROS. Riding Habits and Breeches a specialty. 1224 14th st., N. W. Phone 1851-M.

IMPORTING TAILOR HENRY L. KAUFMAN 1000 Colorado Building

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE W. P. McDOWELL, 11th & G. N. W. M. 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and hand clock repairing. J. H. HUNTER, 808 14th st., N. W. Phone 8329.

EASTERN

BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued)

JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware. J. S. MacDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles st., Fidelity Bldg.

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE COUGHLAN & COMPANY 380 North Charles St.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING—MADAME M. CAYE, 1215 N. Charles st., "Dispatch Bldg."

LEATHER GOODS, BAGS, TRUNKS CHARLES B. GORMAN & CO. 329 N. Howard st. Tel. Mt. V. 261.

MEN'S HATS and GLOVES WARNER and COMPANY 322 and 324 W. Baltimore St.

MILLINERY in DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT 328 N. Howard St.

PRINTING OF CHARACTER SCHNEIDERREITH and SONS, 304 South Sharp st.

REAL ESTATE SAMUEL B. WILSON, 543 Calvert Bldg., Roland Park Property a Specialty.

SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN H. HESSE SON, 8 East Baltimore St.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER Men's Furnishings. T. S. STRATTON & SON, Liberty St., opp. Hotel Kennett.

TAILOR SCHANA MAKES GOOD CLOTHES 1409 North Charles Street

THE RUG STORE Our annual ORIENTAL RUG SALE. F. G. Clayton Co., 52-53 Michigan ave.

McDOWELL & COMPANY 217 North Charles Street

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM—Home cooking, prompt service. 211 E. Fayette st., opposite postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 1335 G Street, N. W. Phone Main 3

DELICATESSEN and LUNCH LE CLARE'S, 2816-18 14th St. N. W. Phone Col. 191

DENTISTRY J. A. HARTMAN, D. D. S. The Edward, 516 Fifteenth St. N. W. Phone Main 525.

DENTIST EDWARD J. BOE, D. D. S. 304 Colorado Bldg.

DENTISTRY—Dr. Frederick I. Bartlett, 1410 H Street, N. W. Gold and Porcelain plates a specialty.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY THE MAYER CO., Inc. 615 Fifteenth Street, Northwest

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK, 1400 G St. Ask for one of our Diamond Banks free and deposit your money in a safe.

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Valuable mercantile property has just changed hands in the wholesale district of the city proper, known and described as the four-story brick building numbered 39 to 47 Oliver street, corner of 238 Franklin street. There is a ground area of 3824 square feet taxed for \$95,600 and the total assessment amounts to \$133,000. Rosie Stepien conveyed title to Frederick J. Weyand.

Back Bay property situated 14 Follen street, near St. Botolph street, has been sold by the owner, Mary E. Duffy, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling and 1561 square feet of land. All assessed for \$8000 including land valued at \$3100. Oscar V. Marlin and wife took the title.

SOUTH END CONVEYANCES

Henry W. Savage reports that final papers have gone to record in the sale of the four-story brick dwelling house numbered 191 Warren avenue, South End, together with 1470 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8700 of which amount the land is valued at \$3700. Martha H. Gleason conveyed to Mary Lee for investment.

Title to premises at 19 Piedmont street, between Pleasant and Church streets, has passed from Cyrus N. Campbell to Henry A. Welch. It consists of a four-story brick house and lot of land containing 893 square feet with a frame house on the rear. The improvements are assessed for \$1700 and the land carries \$3000 additional.

Another four-story brick building has been sold by the owner, John Beck, located 33 Oak street, South End, together with 1050 square feet of land, all taxed at \$5000 and about equally divided. Mrook Kelley is the new owner.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Through the office of E. N. Rolland, Uphams corner, the sale has been effected of No. 18-20 Eastman street, Dorchester. That at No. 18 comprises a three-apartment house and 4122 feet of land, with a total assessment of \$6300. No. 20 is also a three-apartment house with about 6145 feet of land and has a total assessment of \$7400. The grantor was Josephine A. Ringrose and the purchaser, Antoinette Moyses for investment.

WEST ROXBURY SALE

Robert T. Fowler transferred today a lot of land situated on Danville street, West Roxbury. There are 3201 square feet. This is taxed for \$1000. Leonard B. Moulton, the purchaser, will commence the erection of a handsome single frame dwelling immediately.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following notices have been received: Henry W. Savage begs to inform you that on Jan. 1, 1914, his connection with the real estate business now conducted by him, which has existed since 1840 under the respective names of Samuel Rice, Samuel Rice & Savage, and Henry W. Savage, will be taken over by a corporation entitled Henry W. Savage, Inc. The officers and stockholders of this corporation have all been connected with his office for 12 years or more, and he trusts that you will continue to show them the same consideration which you have given him, and for which he thanks you.

The officers of the new firm are Frank H. Purington, president and treasurer; Walter Paige and Donald Stimpson, directors.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farringtons formerly of the Kimball building are sending out notices of removal to the Merchants National Bank building, No. 30 State street, to take effect from date.

DECEMBER SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of December:

	1912	1913	1914
No transfers	1,954	1,848	1,976
No mortgages	964	875	966
AMT. DUES	\$1,976,940	\$1,853,578	\$6,559,071

KNOW-WICHITA PROGRAM FILLS BOYS' VACATION

Y. M. C. A. Juniors Take Round of Peeps at Constructive Activities in Home City

WICHITA, Kan.—Junior members of the Wichita Y. M. C. A. had during vacation a "know-Wichita week" program, arranged by Secretary W. H. Leask of the boys' department. He saw to it that each day presented something of interest in an educational way to the lads.

The first of the week Secretary Leask took the boys to the stock yards and parking houses. On Tuesday the boys took a peep at downtown institutions, visiting the printing plants, telephone exchange, city hall and city and county jails.

He took the boys for a country run south of the city on Wednesday, says the Eagle. The evening was rounded out with motion pictures and singing carols. To wind up the week a pie social was given, with set-tos in the gymnasium Saturday and the stamp club looking at the way the United States handles mail.

S. OF V. TO INSTALL OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Public installation ceremonies of the Sons of Veterans H. M. Warren camp and Auxiliary 13 will be held in G. A. R. hall tonight and patriotic societies of Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham and Naugus have been invited.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Cyrus N. Campbell to Henry A. Welch, Piedmont st.; w. s. \$1.
John Beck to Mrook Kelley, Oak st.; q. s. \$1.
Rosie Stern to Frederick J. Weyand, Oliver and Franklin sts.; q. s. \$1.
Martha H. Gleason to Mary Lee, Warren ave.; q. s. \$1.
Mary E. Duffy to Oscar V. Marlin and wife, Follen st.; q. s. \$1.
Michael H. Culliney to David A. Collins, est. Garden Court st.; q. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Hannah L. Perkins to city of Boston, West Third st., rear 2 post; q. s. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Helen M. Ranney, mroze, to Thomas Allen, Jr., New st.; d. \$300.
Charles Della Russo to Rosina Caggiano, Chelsea st.; w. s. \$1.
Zevell Shuman, al. to David Shaffer, London st.; q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Walter W. Donnelly to Samuel Rubenstein, Erie st.; w. s. \$1.
Ellen E. Rogers to al. to Elliot Rogers et al., W. 1st st.; q. s. \$1.
Alexander H. Rice to John A. Carlson, Spaulding st.; q. s. \$1.
Charles E. Hawkins et al. to city of Boston, Hallet st.; q. s. \$404.
Augustus R. Gilliland to Axel Johnson et al., Baker st.; w. s. \$1.
Emma E. Bowker to Walter S. DeWitt, Cedar st.; q. s. \$1.
J. H. Palmer to John H. O'Rourke; q. s. \$1.
John H. O'Rourke to John E. V. Hayden, Kilton st.; q. s. \$1.
Augustus H. Hubert to Mary I. Hubert, Dinkin ter.; q. s. \$1.
Clarence H. Humphreys to William H. Hardy, Boston st.; q. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

John A. Haves to Sarah J. Coffin, Preston rd.; q. s. \$1.
Sally Kalesky to May J. Shea, Lamartine st.; q. s. \$1.
J. H. Caldwell, mroze, to Stephen M. McDonald, Keyes pl.; d. \$600.

CHELSEA

Annie Katz to Ida Sharnan, Suffolk st.; q. s. \$1.
Gloria Kelley to Bertha E. Fielding, Wattle st.; q. s. \$1.
Abbott W. Lawrence to Joseph M. Tower, Cherry st.; w. s. \$1.

WINTHROP

John McConnell to Frank E. McInerney, Pauline st.; q. s. \$1.
Helen F. Jacobs to Thomas Barber, Loring rd.; q. s. \$1.

REVERE

Trs. of Armenian Congl. Church of Revere to Armenian Congl. Church of Revere, Shirley av. and Walden st.; 2 lots; q. s. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Balsam st., 9, ward 24; Chas. L. Kline, Silverspring Eng. Co.; frame tenement, State st., 40, ward 6; Geo. E. Cahill; alter offices.
Tremont Row, 1 to 4, ward 6; Tremont Row Realty Trust; alter theater, stores and offices.
Sudbury st., 10-120, ward 6; Eugene Selig, Dykeman & Murray; alter cafe and bowling alley.
Avon st., 15, ward 7; estate of Jonathan French; alter store and restaurant.
Sumner st., 185, ward 7; Brown estate; alter store and offices.
Harrison av., 118-124, ward 7; Eolipse Mfg. Co., Monk & Johnson; alter mfg. Co. st., 153, ward 7; Fred L. Hewitt; alter store and offices.

ARMY ACADEMY TESTS ARE JAN. 7

Ten young men have made application to try for the appointments which Representative Peters will make to West Point next June. The preliminary examination for all candidates will be held Jan. 7 by the United States civil service in the Federal building, Boston.

COLONEL KANE LEAVES TODAY

Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding the United States marines at the Charlestown barracks, leaves the city today for Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to attend the army service schools.

SHIPPING NEWS

Prices were lower at T wharf today than for the past few days. Arrivals: Str Bellow 22,300 pounds, schooners Thomas S. Gorton 60,000, Manhasett 88,000, Terranova 38,200, Olive F. Hutchins 7000, Sadie M. Nunan 10,900, Elizabeth W. Nunan 7500, Mary Edith 11,100, Matthew S. Greer 23,500, Adeline 13,300, Florence 700, and Gilda 30 barrels herring. The Bellow also had 5000 sock, 150 soles, Gorton 2200 halibut and Terranova 1500 halibut. Prices to dealers: Steak cod \$1.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.25, haddock \$6, pollock \$2.25, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$3.75, and eusk \$4.50.

Macquerel from Nova Scotia featured the Gloucester market today. The British schr Associate brought 200 barrels macquerel, 350,000 pounds salt cod, and 47 barrels salt herring. The schr Ingomar brought in 90,000 pounds fresh fish, and the gill netters 100,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

One vessel reached Yarmouth, N. S., according to today's report, the schr Angie B. Watson with 9200 pounds fresh fish.

From Provincetown comes news that the schr Mary O. Santos has reached that port from Gloucester with newly installed gasoline engines. She will fit for fishing.

When the fishing schooner John J. Fallon of the T wharf fleet, inward bound with 45,000 pounds fish, grounded on False Spit, Bug Light, at high tide this morning, the third fisherman to go ashore this week near was reported. Mistaken lights in the lower harbor are the reasons given for going ashore. United States lighthouse officials say no change has been made in lights, but fishermen talk of petitioning the government to change guides at the entrance of the lower harbor.

Two of the crew of the Fallon were brought to the city by the tug Mary Arnold early today, and immediately made purchases of provisions and supplies, which were sent to the stranded vessel. She will probably float off at highwater this afternoon, with the aid of tugs, and the Stoney Beach life savers, who went out to aid her.

With 809,000 feet of yellow pine aboard consigned to the proposed new South Boston drydock, the four-masted schooner Lydia M. Deering from Jacksonville has put into Norfolk for shelter.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived:
Str Linda Fell, (Br) Fortune, Plymouth E.
Str Honorius, (Br) Roberts, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo via Port Spain.
Str Kingstonian, (Br) Kerruish, London.
Str Trym, (Nor) Andersen, Jucaro, Cuba, via Norfolk.
Str Governor Dingley, Lincoett, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Horatio G. Foss, Haines, Mayaguez, P. R.
Schr Robert H. McUrly, Watts, Apalachicola.

Cleared
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Lincoett, Portland, Me.
Sailed
Strs Dania (Dan), Copenhagen via Philadelphia; Tivies (Br), Port Limon

via Colon, and Port Antonio: Newton, Baltimore; Juniata, Norfolk; Pathfinder; Lamberts Point; Grecian, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, New York; Herminius (Br), do; schrs, Clara A. Donnell, Hampton Roads, to load for Savannah; Nile, Belfast; stn lights, Hercules, Newburyport; Reliance, do; Herbert, Ipswich; tg Chas T. Gallagher, twg bg Dora, Salem.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Etowah, Antwerp; New York, Southampton; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Creole, New Orleans; Zafra, Huella; Florizel, St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, N. S.; Paloma, Matanzas, etc. Dec 31, strs Pennsylvania, Hamburg; Barbarossa, Bremen; Princess Anne, Newport News and Norfolk; Pavnee, Philadelphia; tug Wellington.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Dec 31—Arrd str Pennsylvania, Copenhagen via Newport News; schr Pendleton Sisters, New York. Sld strs Somerset, Jacksonville via Savannah; Manna Hata, New York; Bardsey, Savona.
BEAUFORT, N. C. Dec 31—Arrd steam yacht Sea Urchin, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Dec 31—Arrd, strs Atlanta, Tampico; Alamo, New York. Sld, strs Indore, Liverpool; Concho, New York.
GULFPORT, Dec 31—Arrd, str Clivegrove, New Orleans.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec 28—Arrd, bark Kodan, Madagaz; 331—Persian, Philadelphia; Ida Zelek, Hamburg.
Sld, 31—strs Mohawk, New York; Santiago, do; Parthian, Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Dec 31—Arrd, strs Denver, New York for Galveston; Nueces, do, for Tampa, and both proceeded; Mascotte, Havana.
Sld, str Governor Cobb, Havana.

MOBILE, Dec 31—Sld, str Harald, Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 31—Arrd strs Virginia, Havre via Mexican ports; Terak, Foynes; Ines, Tampa; Parismina, Bocas del Toro via Colon; Mobila, Havana.

Cid strs Ceiba, Ruatan, via Ceiba and Truxillo; Coppeneau, Porto Cortez; Mexicano, Gothenburg and Christiania via Newport News; Belvernon, Port Barrios via Belize; Isabela, Porto Rico; Sangstad, Mobile.

Sld from Port Eads, strs Cotswold Range, Rotterdam via Port Arthur; Rutherglen, Antwerp via Norfolk; Borgstedt, Tampico; Frankmere, Antwerp; El Rio, New York; Comus, do; Bohemia, Hamburg; Corinto, Tela via Ceiba; Camoens, Santos; via New York; Heredia, Bahia.

NEWPORT NEWS, Dec 31—Arrd, strs Indiana, Galveston for Liverpool; Vauxhall, Gulfport for Genoa via Leghorn, and both proceeded; Bay Port, Boston; Bay View, do; schr S. G. Haskell, do. Sld, schr Garretson, Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, Dec 31—Arrd, strs Coast-wise, Boston; Inverclyde, Halifax; Diana, New York and left for Kingston; schr Lucie Wheatley, Hickman, New York; Gualvia, twg bg Beattie, New Bedford; Resene, Cristobal; bgs Edith, West Point, and Irene.

Cld, strs Burdfield, Wilmington; Lincluden, Savannah; Strathmore, San Diego; schr Marguerite, Rabbitt, Providence; bg Wm H. Macy, Providence.
Sld, 31, strs, Malden, Boston; Geo Hawley, do; Deutschland, Flushing f; schr Eleanor A. Percy, Ross, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 31—Arrd, strs Willahed, Bremen; Frodiade, Trieste, Fiume etc.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lights; to Sable Island and Cape Race, N. F., 800; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel lightship, to Sable Island, 618; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 100; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS New York, Southampton for New York, was 200 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 9 a m Wednesday.
SS Etowah (Br), Antwerp for New York, passed Nantucket at noon Wednesday.
SS New Orleans (Br), London for New York, was 120 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 9:30 a m Wednesday.
SS Atlantic (Br), Naples, etc, for New York, was 124 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 6 p m Tuesday. Due at pier Friday night or Saturday morning.
SS Carolina (Fr), Havre for Halifax and New York, was 170 miles east of Cape Race at 5:30 p m Wednesday.
SS Kursk (Rus), Libau for Halifax and New York, was 170 miles south of Cape Race at 4:30 p m Wednesday.
SS Turkman (Br), Avonmouth for Portland, was 220 miles east of Cape Race at 5:20 p m Wednesday.

SS West Point (Br), London for Philadelphia, was 550 miles east of Philadelphia at 8 a m Wednesday.
SS New Orleans for New York, was 165 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Howard, Baltimore for Boston, was 10 miles east of Shinnecock at 7:15 p m Wednesday.
SS Algonquin, New York for Turks Island, was 95 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Oregon, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was off Charleston at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Ontario, Boston for Norfolk, was off Northeast End lightship at 6:30 p m Wednesday.

SS Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia, passed Barnegat at 6 p m Wednesday.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur for Beverly, was 80 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS City Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 140 miles southwest of Gay Head at noon Wednesday.
SS New York, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was off Diamond Shoal lightship at 8:20 p m Wednesday.

SS Apawamut, New York for Jacksonville, was 200 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS New York for Cristobal, was 250 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS New York for Jucaro, was 400 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS New York for Buenos Aires, was 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 10 p m Tuesday.

SS Galveston, New York for Barbados, was 191 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 a m Tuesday.
SS Providence for Norfolk, was 12 miles northeast of Winter Quarter lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Jacksonville for Philadelphia, was 36 miles south of Winter Quarter lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Caracas (Br), Trinidad for New York, was 288 miles northeast of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, was off Winter Quarter lightship at 8:20 p m Wednesday.
SS New York, Turks Island for New York, was 70 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Wednesday.

SS Esperanza, Veracruz for New York, was 184 miles north of Jupiter at 5 p m Wednesday.
SS Antilla (Cuban), Tampico for New York, was 125 miles southwest of Cape Hatteras at noon Wednesday.

SS San Marcos, New York for Galveston, was 12 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS Oklahoma, towing barge Shenango, Port Arthur for Bayonne, was 35 miles south of Winter Quarter lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Minnesota, Puerto Mexico for Charleston, was 50 miles east of Sand Key at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS Zoraco (Br), Santa Maria for New York, was 220 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Coahuila, Jacksonville for New York, was 270 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS City of New Orleans for New York, was 137 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 10 p m Wednesday.

SS Casar, Br, Buenos Aires for New York, was 140 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS Gulfport, Bayonne for Port Arthur, was 212 miles south of Cape Hatteras at noon Wednesday.

SS Suwanee, Jacksonville for Baltimore, was 30 miles northeast of Cape Roman at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS Boracosta (Nor), Tampico for New York, was 146 miles southwest of South-west lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Wauna Tampico for Tampa, was 200 miles west of Egmont Key at noon Wednesday.
SS J. M. Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 50 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SS El Mundo, New York for Galveston, was 130 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 24 miles south of Mississippi bar at 8 a m Wednesday.

SS Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, was 25 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 84 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Mayaro (Br), New York for Trinidad, was 28 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS New York for Rotterdam, was 100 miles west of Egmont Key at noon Wednesday.

SS J. M. Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 50 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS El Mundo, New York for Galveston, was 130 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 24 miles south of Mississippi bar at 8 a m Wednesday.
SS Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, was 25 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 84 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Mayaro (Br), New York for Trinidad, was 28 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS New York for Rotterdam, was 100 miles west of Egmont Key at noon Wednesday.
SS J. M. Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 50 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SS El Mundo, New York for Galveston, was 130 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 24 miles south of Mississippi bar at 8 a m Wednesday.

SS Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, was 25 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 84 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Mayaro (Br), New York for Trinidad, was 28 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS New York for Rotterdam, was 100 miles west of Egmont Key at noon Wednesday.

SS J. M. Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 50 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS El Mundo, New York for Galveston, was 130 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 24 miles south of Mississippi bar at 8 a m Wednesday.
SS Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, was 25 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 84 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Mayaro (Br), New York for Trinidad, was 28 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS New York for Rotterdam, was 100 miles west of Egmont Key at noon Wednesday.
SS J. M. Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 50 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.

SS El Mundo, New York for Galveston, was 130 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 24 miles south of Mississippi bar at 8 a m Wednesday.

SS Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, was 25 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 84 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Mayaro (Br), New York for Trinidad, was 28 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS New York for Rotterdam, was 100 miles west of Egmont Key at noon Wednesday.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance notices that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from Boston
Bohemian, for Liverpool..... Jan. 3
Sachsen, for Liverpool..... Jan. 8
Siellian, for Glasgow..... Jan. 10
Arctic, for Liverpool..... Jan. 13
Anania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 15
Friedrich, for Hamburg..... Jan. 15
Numidia, for New York..... Jan. 15
Sagamore, for Liverpool..... Jan. 22
Veronica, for Liverpool..... Jan. 22
Alania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 22
Canadian, for Liverpool..... Jan. 31
Canope, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia
Armenia, for Hamburg..... Jan. 2
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... Jan. 15
Assania, for London..... Jan. 15
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 20
Merion, for Liverpool..... Jan. 31

Sailings from Portland
Pretoria, for Glasgow..... Jan. 1
Assania, for London..... Jan. 15
Canada, for Liverpool..... Jan. 3
Dominion, for Liverpool..... Jan. 24

Sailings from Halifax
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Jan. 10
Lusitania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 15
Rural Edward, for Bristol..... Jan. 28

Sailings from St. John
Tyrolia, for Trieste..... Jan. 3
Ruthenia, for Trieste..... Jan. 31

Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S., until spring.

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Andania, for Boston..... Jan. 3
Baltic, for New York..... Jan. 3
Laurentic, for New York..... Jan. 3
Lusitania, for Boston..... Jan. 3
Sagamore, for Boston..... Jan. 3
Celtic, for New York..... Jan. 3
Apawamut, for Boston..... Jan. 3
Dominion, for Portland..... Jan. 8
Armenia, for New York..... Jan. 10
Alania, for Boston..... Jan. 15
Veronica, for New York..... Jan. 15
Campania, for New York..... Jan. 15
Canope, for New York..... Jan. 15
Canope, for New York..... Jan. 15

Sailings from London
Missouri, for New York..... Jan. 1
Minneapolis, for New York..... Jan. 8
Minnesota, for New York..... Jan. 17
Mesa, for New York..... Jan. 17
Minneapolis, for New York..... Jan. 31

Sailings from Southampton
Hamburg, for Boston..... Jan. 5
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York..... Jan. 7
Oceanic, for New York..... Jan. 7
St. Louis, for New York..... Jan. 10
President Grant, for New York..... Jan. 10
George Washington, for New York..... Jan. 10
Olympic, for New York..... Jan. 10
President Grant, for New York..... Jan. 10
New York, for New York..... Jan. 10
America, for New York..... Jan. 10
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York..... Jan. 10
St. Paul, for New York..... Jan. 10

Sailings from Hamburg
Fuerst Bismarck, for Boston..... Jan. 4
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia..... Jan. 11
Pretoria, for New York..... Jan. 15
Ruthenia, for Boston..... Jan. 17
President Grant, for New York..... Jan. 22
America, for New York..... Jan. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York..... Jan. 24
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N. Y. Jan. 31

Sailings from Bremen
Scharnhorst, for New York..... Jan. 3
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. Jan. 6
Kronig Albert, for New York..... Jan. 10
George Washington, for New York..... Jan. 10
Koenig, for Boston..... Jan. 21
Bremen, for New York..... Jan. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York..... Jan. 24
Prinz Friedr. der Grosse, for N. Y. Jan. 31

Sailings from Havre
La Lorraine, for New York..... Jan. 3
La Provence, for New York..... Jan. 10
Niagara, for New York..... Jan. 10
La Savoie, for New York..... Jan. 17
Rochambeau, for New York..... Jan. 17
Florida, for New York..... Jan. 24
Prince, for New York..... Jan. 24
Chicago, for New York..... Jan. 31
La Provence, for New York..... Jan. 31

Sailings from Antwerp
Lepanto, for New York..... Jan. 2

News of Stocks, Business and Trade

FLUCTUATIONS OF STOCKS IN THE YEAR 1913

Railroad and Industrial Shares Reach Lowest Levels Since 1908—Leaders Now Well Above the Year's Low Points

RANGE OF QUOTATIONS

Railroad and industrial shares, from the opening of the year 1913 to the extreme low on June 11, declined to the lowest levels since July 3, 1908, and June 24, 1908, respectively. In this first six months' period stocks in general registered their high and low marks of the year.

At the present prices the market leaders show substantial recoveries from the bottom prices of June, but are generally several points lower than on the closing day of 1912.

Among the industrials, Amalgamated has lost five, and United States Steel, American Smelters and Utah Copper nine points each. In the rails the declines run much heavier. Union Pacific has dropped five, Southern Pacific 17, Lehigh Valley 18, Canadian Pacific 52 and Atchafalaya a dozen points.

Among the very few stocks to show an advance from the close on Dec. 31, 1912, is Reading, which has added a point.

Compiled below are the highest and lowest prices of prominent industrial and railroad stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, for the past two years:

	1912	1913	1912	1913
Atchafalaya	100	110	100	110
Amalgamated	100	110	100	110
Am. Steel	100	110	100	110
Am. Smelters	100	110	100	110
Am. Sugar	100	110	100	110
Am. Telephone	100	110	100	110
Am. Tobacco	100	110	100	110
Am. Wire	100	110	100	110
Atchafalaya	100	110	100	110
Canadian Pacific	100	110	100	110
Central Leather	100	110	100	110
Chgo. & N. W.	100	110	100	110
Cons. Gas	100	110	100	110
Gen. Electric	100	110	100	110
Int. Harvester	100	110	100	110
Nat. Biscuit	100	110	100	110
Peoples Gas	100	110	100	110
Phos. Coal	100	110	100	110
Seas. Roebuck	100	110	100	110
Tenn. Copper	100	110	100	110
Tex. Co.	100	110	100	110
U. S. Rubber	100	110	100	110
U. S. Steel	100	110	100	110
Utah Copper	100	110	100	110
W. Va. Coal	100	110	100	110
West. Union	100	110	100	110
Westing. Elec.	100	110	100	110
Av. price of 12 ind. st.	100	110	100	110
Av. price of 12 ind. st.	100	110	100	110

CHICAGO POSTAL RECEIPTS LARGER

CHICAGO—The local postoffice receipts for 1913 were \$25,353,345, an increase of 31 per cent, or \$4,545,370, according to the annual report made public Wednesday. Statistics in the report were:

Money orders were issued for \$18,000,000; nearly 1,000,000 pieces of mail were delivered; the mailing division received more than 2,000,000 pieces of mail, weighing 371,861,705 pounds; in addressing mail, writers made 131,979,638 mistakes, or, roughly, one error to each 130 pieces; dead letters numbered 13,400.

SUBWAY AWARDS TOTAL \$11,000,000

NEW YORK—The public service commission executed seven additional contracts for sections of the new subway system. These contracts call for an expenditure of more than \$11,000,000, bringing the total appropriation for new subways up to \$81,000,000.

Most of the new work will be in Brooklyn and the Bronx. Thirty-nine contracts covering other extensions are still to be awarded.

AMERICAN SEWER PIPE COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—In a letter to the stockholders President Hill of the American Sewer Pipe Company states that dividends for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, but that it was deemed advisable to strengthen the company's financial condition by increasing the surplus rather than declare any dividends at this time.

NEW RAILROAD HEAD NAMED

NEW YORK—Alfred H. Smith became president of the New York Central lines today upon the retirement on Wednesday of William C. Brown. Mr. Brown sent greetings to all of the officers and employees before he left his position.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

All of the leading stock exchanges of the country are closed today, New Year's day.

NO INDICATION FLURRY IN THE MONEY MARKET

There is no sign of the least money "furry." Call money is going at 6 per cent, but at that rate it is easy. A year ago call money in Boston ranged from 6 to 8 per cent, mostly 7 per cent.

The year ends without any striking features in the money market. There is no urgent demand. There is quite a scarcity of commercial paper, which has been increased, perhaps, by the Siegel failure. It is not believed that the Siegel paper has been distributed largely in Boston.

It is expected that money conditions will ease somewhat by the middle of January, but bankers, as a rule, think that large corporate demands, predicted upon a return of easy monetary conditions, will operate to prevent abnormally low rates.

It is believed that lenders will show preference for mercantile paper, because it can be utilized for rediscounting under the new currency law.

Time money continues quiet at 5½ to 6 per cent, mostly 5½ per cent for six months. Year money holds at 5½ per cent. A year ago six months' money was 6½ to 6 per cent, year money 5½ to 6 per cent, and choice commercial paper sold at 6 per cent, when it would sell at all.

The significant feature of the New York call money market on Tuesday was the fact that after hardening to 6 per cent, which was also the ruling charge, the rate eased off until it closed as low as 2 per cent. It would appear from this that the banks had the situation well in hand for over the turn of the new year, when rates can reasonably be expected to show an appreciable falling off.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. The time money market has made no response to the firm call money rate. The tendency toward softness is still in evidence, though rates have undergone no quotable change. Rates are 4½ per cent for 60 and 90 days, 4½ per cent to 4¾ per cent for four, five and six months. City institutions are purchasing prime commercial paper in fair volume at from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent. They are attracted by the advantageous rates now prevailing, as present indications point to lower rates after the turn of the new year. A further incentive to the buying is window dressing, as the discounts on paper now purchased will be included in the year's profits.

Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.86½; demand, \$4.85½; 60 days' sight, \$4.81½; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.80½.

MAY PAY FULL FIVE PER CENT ON INCOME BONDS

NEW YORK—There is a likelihood that next semi-annual interest payment due April 1, 1914, on New York railways adjustment 5 per cent income bonds will be large enough to make the full 5 per cent for the year. To do this the payment would have to be about 3.37 per cent, as interest paid Oct. 1 last was 1.63 per cent.

Not from earnings alone will it be possible to pay 3.37 per cent for second six months ending Dec. 31. The company has some reserve funds, part of which may be considered available for interest. New York Railways has been setting aside as reserve fund for damage claims about 8 per cent of gross and paying out about 6½ per cent. It is this margin on which claim for larger interest than could be paid out of earnings is based.

The next semi-annual interest in payable April 1, based on earnings of second six months of current year. From earnings alone it is estimated company will be able to pay 2.37 per cent on the bonds, which will 1.63 per cent for first six months would make 4 per cent. The additional 1 per cent would have to come from reserves.

CITY STARTS LARGEST SUIT IN WATER PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO—In furtherance of plans for a water supply, following the acquisition of the Hetch-Hetchy watershed, this city filed Wednesday what is called the largest condemnation suit of its kind in the history of American litigation.

The city seeks to acquire at a just price the property of the Spring Valley Water Company, valued at between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 and comprising 8000 acres. At one time in the preliminary negotiations, which failed, the city and company were within \$500,000 of each other's figures, which hovered around \$37,000,000. No compromise could be arrived at, though the negotiations were prolonged for years.

MERCHANTS AID GUARDS' WORK

HONOLULU—The Honolulu Merchants Association, at a special session recently, voted to pay such bills up to an amount not to exceed \$250 as may be contracted by a special committee composed of officers of the national guard of Hawaii in carrying on a campaign of publicity and advertising for the purpose of recruiting the guard up to the full regimental strength, says the Star-Bulletin.

HISTORIC PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD ENDS; REPLACED

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Established 1871, Goes Out of Existence With the Passing of the Old Year

NEW ONE COMES IN

CHICAGO—At midnight, last night, the old railroad and warehouse commission went out of existence and the new public utilities commission came into power, the new law having gone into effect. The commission is clothed with all of the powers of the old commission and many in addition. The railroad and warehouse commission was established in 1871 and since then its powers have been gradually extended over grain inspection, warehousing, express companies and interurban companies.

The public utilities act was passed by the 1913 Legislature but because of its wide range and the prospective changes under it, the time for it to become effective was not placed at July 1, as with most of the acts, but an additional six months was given the corporations to prepare for the sweeping changes made by the new law.

The act defines a public utility as every corporation, company, association, joint stock company, firm, partnership, or individual, except municipal corporations, which own, control, or manage directly or indirectly, or which own any franchise or permit for engaging in the business of transportation of persons or property, transmission of telegraph or telephone messages, production, storage, transmission, sale or delivery, or furnishing of heat, coal, light, power, electricity or water, or for the storage or warehousing of goods, or conducting the business of wharfing.

A common carrier is defined to include all railroads, street railroads, express companies, private car lines, sleeping car companies, fast freight lines, steamboat lines.

Over all of these utilities the new commission "shall have general supervision, shall inquire into the management of the business thereof, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the business is conducted."

The commission "shall examine such public utilities and keep informed as to their general condition, their franchises, capitalization, rates and other charges, and the manner in which their plants, equipments and other property, owned, leased, controlled or operated, are managed, conducted and operated, not only with respect to the adequacy, security, and accommodations afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with the provisions of the act and any other law, with the orders of the commission and with charter and franchise requirements."

The general powers of the commission, which shall consist of five commissioners of whom not more than three shall be of the same political party, may be broadly indicated as follows:

To compel the filing of all rate schedules.

To approve and fix rates, not in excess of those in effect July 1, 1913.

To establish joint classification of utility companies.

To establish joint classification of rates.

To supervise and regulate the issue of stocks, bonds, etc.

To approve and register bond and stock and other issues.

To make physical valuation of properties.

To require a uniform system of keeping accounts.

To establish rules and regulations for adequate service, covering extensions and improvements, health and safety of employees, protective and safety devices, uniform equipment, rate of speed, abolition of grade crossings.

To require the joint use of facilities; require interchange of traffic or service; estimate of through routes; switching facilities, side track connections, physical connection of telegraph or telephone companies; and to establish rules for storage and icing, delivery of express or telephone or telegraph messages, and for weighing and standards of measurements.

To have full power to initiate investigations and to have access to books, papers and records.

TRAFFIC BOARD DEFINES RULES IN DIFFERENTIALS

WASHINGTON—Two important principles were defined by the interstate commerce commission on Wednesday in the decision of a case, begun by the Texas freight bureau against several southwestern railroads, involving rates to and from lower Mississippi river crossings.

The commission held that: "In making of joint through rates on long distance traffic to local or non-competitive points, the differentials above the rates to the basing points should be reasonable in relation to the total distances involved."

"While carriers may properly meet water competition, the maintenance of a lower rate to one point than to other points which are intermediate cannot be justified on the ground that it is necessary to suppress water competition."

The commission held that: "In making of joint through rates on long distance traffic to local or non-competitive points, the differentials above the rates to the basing points should be reasonable in relation to the total distances involved."

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS AND BONDS IN 1913

The volume of business in the stock markets, both in shares and in bonds, during 1913, was the lightest for many years. Dealings on the New York Exchange totaled only 83,500,000 shares, or 37 per cent less than the 1912 turnover, and comparing with 127,376,149 shares in 1911. The past year's trading was the lightest for any year since 1897.

Sales on the local exchange totaled only 5,000,000 shares, about one half the 1912 aggregate and comparing with 7,930,039 shares in 1911. Total business in the local market for 1913 was the poorest for any 12-months' period since 1899.

The 1913 bond business of the three exchanges shows large decreases from the previous year. The total in the Boston market was the smallest since the panic period of 1907; in New York the smallest since at least 1903.

Stock transactions on the three prominent eastern exchanges for 1913 by months follow (in shares):

	New York	Boston	Phila.
January	8,796,300	633,232	405,346
February	6,540,880	517,086	490,390
March	7,142,867	468,065	408,480
April	8,403,320	473,442	284,340
May	5,560,512	348,066	248,066
June	9,581,439	506,749	440,341
July	5,139,141	341,743	251,908
August	6,107,354	373,361	320,542
September	7,705,214	630,310	432,538
October	7,430,214	486,362	365,735
November	8,787,425	303,812	222,406
December	7,250,000	490,000	360,000

Stock transactions on the three exchanges for a series of years compare:

	1913	1912	1911	1910
1913	83,500,000	5,000,000	5,420,543	5,610,704
1912	132,605,938	11,115,514	11,115,514	11,115,514
1911	127,376,149	7,930,039	7,930,039	7,930,039
1910	164,045,051	11,194,000	8,341,309	8,341,309
1909	214,022,215	15,000,000	9,755,539	9,755,539

*Dec. 31 sales estimated.

BOSTON & MAINE MEETS SOME OF INDEBTEDNESS

After a meeting of the Boston & Maine directors Wednesday, announcement was made that January payments will be met. Charges, interest and rentals, aggregating nearly \$1,500,000, are due.

Vice-President Hobbs said that the Jan. 1 checks are ready to be handed out and that \$500,000 of maturing Concord & Claremont bonds will be retired forthwith.

The danger of receivership for the Boston & Maine is thus averted for the present.

Governor Walsh made the following statement: "I am still giving the railroad situation careful consideration. I have had several interviews with representatives of both the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, and intend to confer with them further."

"The public should bear in mind that my chief concern in dealing with the railroad question is to determine what the commonwealth can do to restore confidence and to contribute toward the establishment of an efficient transportation system for New England."

VOTE TO REOPEN FIRST - SECOND NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH—Vote of stockholders to reopen the First-Second National Bank followed announcement that stock had been over-subscribed. Two requirements remaining are approval by controller of the currency and admission to Pittsburgh clearing house.

According to plan approved by stockholders, all balances in savings accounts and all other credits of less than \$2000 will be released and placed on the same footing as before suspension.

Creditors having claims of \$2000 and upward will have placed to their credit subject to check 50 per cent of their claims and accept for remainder certificates of deposit bearing 3 per cent interest, payable one year after reopening.

GOVERNOR VETOES INSURANCE BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—Because of uncertainty in the wording, Governor Glynn vetoed on Wednesday the bill intended to give the state superintendent of insurance jurisdiction over the rates fixed by corporations insuring employers against liability under the new workmen's compensation law.

The Governor, it is said, thinks the measure might be construed so that the superintendent of insurance would have supervision over rates of the state fund. A new bill, specifically excepting the state fund, probably will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

EARNINGS OF THE TEXAS COMPANY

CHICAGO—Texas Co.'s earnings for year are reported to be about 14 per cent on capitalization, and directors are considering an increase of dividend to an 8 per cent basis. The Dutch syndicate owning wells in Oklahoma, operated by Texas Company has been bidding for the stock since the passing of Charles G. Gates. It is said that they seek to gain control.

VARIATIONS OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC STOCK

During Its Career on Exchange Fluctuations Have Been Wide—Lower Last Week Than at Any Time in Sixteen Years

ITS DIVIDEND RECORD

NEW YORK—Missouri Pacific's stock sold lower last week than at any time in 16 years. The \$24,970,000 5 per cent notes which mature June 1 next were also quoted at the lowest price on record. Missouri Pacific resumed dividends in 1901 after a lapse of 10 years. In 1908 dividend payments were again suspended. Here is the company's stock market and dividend record for the past 13 years:

	High	Low	Rate %
1913	43 1/2	21 1/2	5
1912	47 1/2	35 1/2	5
1911	63	31 1/2	4 1/2
1910	77 1/2	41	4 1/2
1909	77 1/2	45	4 1/2
1908	67 1/2	28 1/2	2 1/2
1907	109 1/2	44 1/2	5
1906	110 1/2	91 1/2	5
1905	111 1/2	87	5
1904	115 1/2	82 1/2	5
1903	125 1/2	96 1/2	5
1902	124 1/2	89	5
1901	124 1/2	89	5
1900	124 1/2	89	5

Last week's low price for Missouri Pacific was the lowest since May 6, 1897, when 10 was reached on rumors of a receivership. At that time the supreme court had just handed down the transmississippi freight case decision, and the market for Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Burlington, Northwestern, Atchafalaya and other western railway shares became completely demoralized. Missouri Pacific, however, was one of the few western roads which avoided receivership during that trying period. Instead of confessing bankruptcy, as shown in the foregoing table, the company's shares afterward advanced to 125½. But as is also shown in the foregoing table, the company was unable to hold its own.

In 1912 a change occurred in the management of Missouri Pacific. Benjamin F. Bush succeeded George J. Gould as president, and representatives of Speyer & Co., the Deutsche Bank, and John D. Rockefeller became members of the board to succeed Gould directors.

The results of the past two years are shown below:

	1912	1913
Gross	\$62,155,590	\$54,503,250
Net	17,456,509	13,222,628
Fixed charges	15,550,921	10,695,524
Surplus for dividends	1,905,588	2,527,094

*Deficit.
For 1911 Missouri Pacific reported a deficit of \$5,232,000. During 1912, the year the change occurred in the management, the deficit was reduced to \$1,079,000. Last year a surplus of \$1,562,000 was reported. For the four months of the current fiscal year, despite the corn crop failure and the reaction in trade, gross shows a decrease of only \$448,000, compared with last year, while net shows an increase of \$19,000.

In his annual report to shareholders, issued a few months ago, President Bush made it plain that instead of attempting to increase net earnings, the management was increasing appropriations from earnings for both roadbed and equipment. That is exactly what should be done, and as long as gross earnings are maintained at anything like the present level there is every reason to believe that the Bush policy will place the Missouri Pacific on its feet physically and financially.

Speculative Wall street made much last week of the failure of the Missouri Pacific management to make an official statement to the effect that the \$24,970,000 notes would be taken care of. As those notes, which were issued by the former management, do not mature for five months, naturally no plans have been made for their retirement. The present makeup of the board, however, should be sufficient proof that that problem will be solved when the proper time arrives.

PHONE COMPANY TO TELL PROFITS

NEW YORK—The New York Telephone Company has notified the public service commission Wednesday that it would comply with the commission's order issued several days ago, directing it to file a statement of its receipts and expenditures in New York city for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912. The company has indicated it would produce such information by Jan. 15.

The company asserts that this consent is in accord with its established policy of doing everything in its power to supply the public service commission with all information which was necessary for a proper decision of a case.

NEW YORK SHOWS DROP IN CUSTOMS

NEW YORK—That customs revenues and other receipts at the port of New York were \$3,207,806 less this year than in 1912 is shown by a statement made public by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port.

The total for 1913 reached \$209,804,182, as against \$212,961,988 last year. Of the total revenue for 1913, \$204,261,126 was derived from import duties.

THOSE who contemplate a First of the Year change in their bank accounts are urged to consider as their depository the

Federal Trust Company
85 Devonshire Street
Boston
\$8,500,000 Resources

INVESTORS

We deal only in such securities as are unquestionably safe and insure a steady income.
We especially call your attention to the fact that our Chicago Real Estate Bonds and Chicago First Mortgages are legal investments in many States for Savings Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies and endowed colleges, and BECAUSE OF THIS EXCELLENCE FEATURE SHOULD PROVE ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TO THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR.

For the benefit of our patrons and those who will become our customers we enumerate some of the important States:
1. Our Chicago real estate bonds and first mortgages are legal investments for Trust Companies of Illinois, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Missouri, Vermont, Maryland and California.
2. Our securities are also legal investments for Insurance Companies in Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and New Jersey.

3. Our Chicago real estate bonds and mortgages are also legal for Savings Banks of California, Illinois, Maryland, Vermont and Wisconsin.
4. These securities also conform with the statutes of Michigan, except we require an Illinois trust company trustee, instead of a Michigan trust company.
No investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any

Financial and Industrial News

MILLS AND WOOL MEN FACE COMPETITION FROM ABROAD

New Year Finds Them Optimistic and Hopeful of Holding the Domestic Market for Raw and Manufactured Products Against Importers Under New Tariff

With the closing Wednesday of the 1913 chapter in the wool trade the story of a period of uncertainty and restricted business reaches a most interesting stage. The question of the moment—"Are foreign wool dealers and manufacturers to secure a large share of the coming year's business in this country?"—is one that concerns the trade very closely.

Scarcely any one can be found in the ranks of the wool merchants of this greatest of American wool markets who at the present time will venture a prediction as to the outcome. Nevertheless there is evidence in all the current discussion of the subject, which is uppermost wherever mill men and wool men meet, an optimistic determination to hold the market for domestic handlers of both the raw and manufactured products to the fullest possible extent.

There is much to be said in favor of the assumption that this can be done. To begin with, the American wool output has dwindled appreciably in recent years, and there is actual need of a greater proportionate volume of imports to satisfy normal mill demands than there was a few years ago.

At the same time an increasing population is enlarging steadily the demand for manufactured goods. It ought not to be difficult therefore to find ample mill outlets for all the wool produced in the United States.

Prices will have to be lower than they have been under the protective tariff, but that phase of the situation has practically been discounted in the past year, at the cost of some upsetting of the business equilibrium and curtailment of activity in manufacturing circles, it is true, but the change tends rather to facilitate than hamper prospective transactions in domestic clips for the coming year.

It is worthy of note that samples of goods that are submitted for inspection with a view to securing orders for heavy-weight products of American looms have been made from home-grown wools, from imported stock and from combinations of domestic and foreign stock, in many instances, in order that the requirements of the buyers may be more broadly tested.

The relative advantages of each in availability, facility of reproduction and quickness of delivery, as well as wearing quality and appearance, are also made clear to buyers.

American manufacturers have much to offer in the fact that they are now eager to utilize, since they know more nearly what to expect in the way of cost of stock than they did most of the time during the year that is past. They are keener in pursuit of new business, having a more stable basis upon which to make their estimates.

No doubt the buyer of fabrics has an advantage in the fact that after Jan. 1, the importer can be used in the buying game, so to speak, as a check and offset to the demands of the domestic manufacturer. Yet the American mill man realizes that he is in a field which he has possessed for a long time, is accessible at short notice, can afford to take smaller initial orders and can also promptly accept and fill repeat orders, if the goods prove good sellers—in short, the domestic manufacturer has all the natural advantages which accrue from doing business at close range.

Still another element considered favorable to the American textile industry is the fact that the readjustment process on this side of the Atlantic has taken place while the foreign market has been unusually busy, so that it has not seemed worth while, all risks considered, to make very extensive preparations to enter the markets of the United States. The predicted invasion, as a matter of fact, has not yet assumed large proportions, and, unless a great surprise is impending, it seems likely to be still longer deferred. It is not on record, at least, that the customs department as yet has been given to understand that large importations of foreign textiles will arrive here shortly.

Under the circumstances there is a more hopeful sentiment with the advent

of the new year than was observed 12 months ago. The December wool business has been much better than was anticipated, especially when the amount released from bond and sent direct to mills is taken into account. The sales of the month have had the effect, too, of strengthening the market, having emphasized the fact that there is no surplus supply of any importance to be considered.

Quotations are well sustained on the plane of values prevailing earlier in the month, with Ohio fine washed delaine selling at 26½¢, compared with 34¢ a year ago; unwashed delaine 20¢, compared with 29¢; Ohio XX and above 25¢, compared with 30¢; Montana fine staple 19¢, compared with 24¢; territory medium 17¢, compared with 25¢. Soured costs are about 10¢ to 12¢ under quotations prevailing last December on domestic wools, as a rule.

The statement by Secretary G. W. Benedict of clips remaining in the lofts of Boston wool merchants, usually made public by the Wool Trade Association soon after Jan. 1 annually, is likely to show a very light amount on hand.

It is conceded that the bulk of the approximately 225,000,000 pounds of wool that has come to the Boston market this year, together with the upward of 30,000,000 pounds carried over from 1912, has been disposed of. Probably there will be less wool carried over into 1914 than was on hand a year ago.

A similar condition presumably would be found if statistics could be secured in the goods market. There is no surplus piled up in any brand of the textile industry, and production in the coming year can be based upon orders obtained, without apprehension of an outpouring of reserve supplies from unsuspected domestic sources. The chief factor to be reckoned with, broadly speaking, aside from the production of American manufacturers, is the import problem, at present an unknown quantity and the subject of watchful observation, but the cause of less solicitude than it was a few months ago.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1427 bbls, 3142 bxs, cranberries 54 bbls, strawberries 2 cts, Florida oranges 835 bxs, Cal. oranges 1980 bxs, grape fruit 486 bxs, lemons 417 bxs, pineapples 222 cts, raisins 50 bxs, dates 10 bxs, peanuts 345 bags, potatoes 21,715 bush, sweet potatoes none, onions 1047 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3537 pkgs, last year 3087 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.15 @ 4.10; winter patents, \$4.80 @ 5.30; winter straights, \$4.50 @ 4.80; winter cakes, \$4.35 @ 4.65; spring cakes, in sacks, \$3.80 @ 4; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.20 @ 4.80.

Milled—Spring bran, \$25.50 @ 26; winter bran, \$26.25 @ 26.75; middlings, \$25.50 @ 26.50; mixed feed, \$26.50 @ 27; red dog, \$22.50; cottonseed meal, \$32.75 @ 33.25; linseed meal, \$31.50 @ 32.50.

Corn—Spot, kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 78¢; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 77¢; No. 3 yellow, 74¢; yellow, 73¢; ship, kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 76½¢ @ 77½¢; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 75½¢ @ 76½¢; No. 3 yellow, 72½¢ @ 73½¢; yellow, 72¢ @ 72½¢.

Commeal—Granulated, \$4.15 @ 4.20; bolted, \$4.10 @ 4.15; bag meal, \$1.50 @ 1.52; cracked corn, \$1.52 @ 1.54.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 47½¢; No. 2 clipped white 47¢; No. 3 clipped white, 46½¢; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 47¢ @ 47½¢; fancy, 38 lbs, 46½¢ @ 47¢; reg, 38 lbs, 46¢ @ 46½¢; reg, 36 lbs, 45½¢ @ 46¢.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50 @ 23.50; No. 1 grade, \$21.50 @ 22; No. 2, \$19.50 @ 20; No. 3, \$18 @ 19; stock, \$15 @ 15.50.

Eggs—Choice, henry and nearby, 40¢ @ 41¢; eastern extra, 39¢ @ 40¢; western extra, 38¢ @ 39¢; western prime first, 37¢ @ 38¢; western first, 36¢ @ 37¢.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 36½¢ @ 37¢; eastern creamery extra, 35½¢ @ 36¢; western firsts, 36¢ @ 36½¢.

Lard—Leaf, 13¢; rendered leaf, 12½¢; pure, 12½¢.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.50 @ 1.55 per 2-bu bag; sweet, \$5 @ 5.00 bskt.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.50 @ 2.60; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$1.85 @ 2.15.

Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.15 @ 2.20; California, small white, \$3.85 @ 3.90; yellow eyes, \$2.85 @ 2.90; red kidneys, old, \$2.75 @ 3; new, \$3.10.

Apples—Baldwins, \$2.25 @ 2.50; northern spy, \$2.50 @ 4; greenings, \$3 @ 4; kings, \$3.50 @ 4.50; sweet apples, \$1 @ 4 per box.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations for 20-bbl lots: Crystal dominos 7.25 @ 7.75; eagle tablets, 6.05¢; cubes, 4.65¢; cut loaf, 5.55¢; XXXX powdered, 4.45¢; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.30¢; 25-lb bags and under, 4.45¢ @ 4.70¢; diamond A, 4.30¢; Ontario A, 4.15¢; empire A, 4.10¢; extra C, 3.85¢; yellow C, 3.70¢ @ 3.90¢.

Wholesale grocers quote: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-bags, 4.45¢.

SOUTH DAKOTA METAL

NEW YORK—Mine production of gold in South Dakota in 1913, according to preliminary estimates by the geological survey, was \$7,200,000, or \$601,370 less than record yield of \$7,801,370 in 1912. The 1913 output, however, is above yearly average for the last decade.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE

General Outlook Is Improved and Situation Is Such as to Encourage Corporate Undertakings—Passage of Currency Law Regarded as Helpful

NEW YORK—In its review of financial and industrial conditions the Fourth National Bank says among other things:

The enactment of the new currency act on Dec. 23 was a development of the highest importance which will unquestionably have a beneficial influence upon the whole business and financial world. There is every indication that nearly all of the important national banks will enter the new system, and in the course of time a great many state institutions will join. The Senate amendments materially strengthen the act, and although there may still be room for some improvement, the defects, whatever they are, can be corrected later on. One important point to remember is that the United States has rebuilt its currency system so that today there exists a distinct element of cooperation which will be of greatest importance in times of stress or acute money market stringency.

The new act does away with the old methods of the banks working at cross purposes, and provides the country with the facilities of a discount market and a system of federal reserve banks, each of which to its own community will stand in the relation of a central bank. These facilities afford a basis for cooperation which was impossible under the national bank act. It will take some time for the people to adjust themselves to the new law, but the machinery is so arranged that the process of readjustment is not likely to cause any great disturbance.

The institution of the service of federal reserve banks may bring about in the course of time important changes in the existing methods of doing business. The banks are well prepared for the changes, which have long been under discussion and are familiar to business men generally, and to bankers, in particular. There is likely to be a fresh stimulus imparted to business in consequence of the added facilities.

Europe has for years been hoping for the adoption by this country of an up-to-date financial system, and when conditions improve on the other side, there will probably be larger investments in American securities.

Another development of immense significance are the indications that a better understanding has been reached between corporation managers and the authorities concerning the attitude of the federal government toward the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. On this point President Wilson has made the attitude of the administration eminently clear, and it is fair to assume that suits will not be started except in cases of persistent violations. A great deal of the unrest that the country has suffered from has had its basis in the rumors of new suits against corporations of great capitalization.

Many of these corporations are public institutions in the sense that their ownership rests with hundreds of thousands of shareholders whose welfare is directly affected when anything happens to imperil the earnings of these concerns. For these reasons the action of the government in permitting the defendants in some suits brought by the attorney general under the Sherman anti-trust law, to readjust their affairs within a reasonable time as to comply with a new law, will bring reassurance to thousands of shareholders.

The general outlook, therefore, is more favorable than it was before the currency act was passed, and before it was known just what the administration's attitude was toward corporations. All this has direct bearing upon the investment outlook, and the indications are that with the disbursement this month of from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in interest and dividend payments there will be large purchases by the public of high grade securities. In this connection the advance from 4 to 7½ per cent in the interest rate on the new New York state loan so as to insure the success of the forthcoming \$51,000,000 50-year bond issue, emphasizes the tendency toward more generous interest allowances on high grade securities. This action would seem to indicate that a good portion of the financing which will be done by states and municipalities during the next six months will be arranged through the sale of 4½ and 5 per cent bonds. Such rates are likely to prevail in cases where large sums are required, and the recent experience of the London bankers with December flotations shows clearly that something better than the old 4 per cent interest rate must be held out in order to excite real investment buying for large loans.

The indications are, however, that the investment situation will improve sufficiently within the next few months to enable the railroads to put out a good many long term bonds when it becomes time to pay off the maturing short term obligations.

The banks financed the end of the year payments with much less difficulty than was expected. The money market was distinctly comfortable, and plenty of funds were at the command of commercial borrowers. The out-of-town banks were less of a factor in the Wall street loan market than they often have been in the closing days of December, although some large institutions of the West made considerable advances on call and on time. These advances were not, however, through the withdrawal of funds by the leading institutions from

their home markets; on the contrary, the interior banks only utilized their New York deposit balances for that purpose, instructing their correspondents here to lend at the prevailing Wall street rate a certain proportion of what they (the interior banks) already had on deposit in New York.

There have been some large investments in commercial paper, one reason being the knowledge that under the new banking system commercial paper will become a much more available investment for national banks than was formerly the case. This movement is likely to increase as the ability of the banks to rediscount such paper with the federal reserve bank develops.

General trade showed some improvement toward the close of December, but the volume in many sections was somewhat less than a year ago. There has been a distinctly better tone of late, however, due largely to the enactment of the new currency law, and also to the greater confidence felt by investors in the future of the important industrial concerns. The feeling is also gaining ground that the railroads are likely to get a small increase in freight rates.

The indications are that within the next few weeks a great many projects will be taken up that could not be successfully launched last year because of money market uncertainties and of the unrest regarding politics. These factors are largely being eliminated from the investment outlook, and it is believed that in the near future the confidence of the investment classes will be very largely restored. When this comes about, the people will take on their accustomed enthusiasm and less will be heard of the forebodings of those whose view is provincial and not calculated to take in the changed conditions resulting from the very extraordinary happenings of the last few weeks.

The general outlook, therefore, is reassuring, and the situation is not one which ought to occasion uneasiness or justify a pessimistic view of things.

DIVIDENDS

American Trust Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3, payable Jan. 1, to stock of record Dec. 31.

The American Multigraph Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1.

The Railway Securities Corporation of Cincinnati declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Manufacturing Company of Chicago declared usual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The International Paper Company declared usual quarterly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 6.

The Firestone Tire Rubber Company of Cleveland declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred and 2½ per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Northern States Power Company, the Western States Gas & Electric Company and the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company each have declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company today a dividend of \$2 a share was declared payable forthwith out of the surplus earnings of the company for the six months, July to December, inclusive.

The Delaware & Hudson Company has declared the regular annual dividend of 9 per cent for 1914, payable out of this year's earnings. The dividend will be distributed as usual in quarterly installments as follows: 2½ per cent March 20 to holders of record Feb. 25; 2½ per cent June 20 to holders of record May 28; 2½ per cent Sept. 21 to stock of record Aug. 28; 2½ per cent Dec. 21 to stock of record Nov. 27.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Howard, from Norfolk, with 16 bbls parsley, 151 bxs oranges, 345 bags peanuts, 200 bbls spinach.

Str Shippewa, with 131 bxs oranges, 83 bxs grape fruit, 3 cts pineapples, 3 cts vegetables, 5 bbls potatoes.

Str James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 210 cts pineapples, 62 bags beans, 12 bxs oranges, 39 bxs lemons, 50 bxs raisins, 10 bxs dates, 297 bxs macaroni.

CHICAGO OPTIMISM

CHICAGO—President Forgan of the First National Bank, says: "Business is adjusting itself gradually to new conditions established by the tariff and if the currency law works satisfactorily, general confidence will be promptly restored and prosperity reestablished."

TENNESSEE COPPER

NEW YORK—Tennessee Copper Company's copper output for December will be over 1,700,000 pounds, making the month one of the largest in the company's history.

Exempt From Federal

Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

Prices to Yield as

High as Five Per Cent.

N. W. Harris & Co
Incorporated Boston 35 Federal St

STEEL TRADE OUTLOOK NOT YET CLEARED

Although Market Has Appearance of Extreme Quietness More Interest Is Shown by Buyers—Some Rail Purchases

A BRIGHTER ASPECT

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says:

The steel trade finds much that obscures the outlook as it comes into 1914; yet there is the feeling that some of the unfavorable factors have already shown their largest capacity for harm. The worldwide tightness in money with its restriction of industry is one of these. Another set of causes, purely domestic and partly political, while still confusing, shows some brighter aspects. In the third place is the condition in the steel trade itself, created by the decline of the market below the prices at which many thousands of tons of contract business was put on steel company books. This has exaggerated what is largely the waiting of buyers for lower prices to the aspect of a marked decline in consumption.

It is not yet clear how much consumption has suffered. Building has fallen off. Not only has railroad buying been cut down, but the railroad use of iron and steel. Foundries are slacker because equipment for extensions is not being bought. But there have been signs in the last week of 1913 of more interest by buyers of both pig iron and finished steel.

Two trunk lines have contracted for a total of 170,000 tons of rails (120,000 and 50,000 tons), nearly all the mills participating. The Lackawanna is also reported to have bought in part and there are 300,000 tons of rails under inquiry for the Atchafalaya, the Southern railway, the Union Pacific and other lines. It has been expected that the Union Pacific order for 3000 cars would be closed this week, bringing the total for 1913 up to 110,000 cars against 230,000 placed in 1912.

The extensive shutdowns over the holidays have given the industry an appearance of extreme quietness, but there have been exceptions, as in sheet and tin plate mill operations. The Steel corporation's tin plate mills are operating this week at 85 per cent of capacity and its sheet mills at 65 per cent. Sheet bar specifications for January indicate that independent mills also will be busier than for several weeks.

NEW CAPITAL FOR STREET RAILWAY

The public service commission has approved an issue of 450 shares of common, and 6,650 shares of preferred stock at \$100 a share by the Massachusetts Northwestern Street Railway Company.

The proceeds of 4,150 shares of the preferred stock are to be issued in exchange for mortgage bonds of the following companies: Hudson, Pelham and Salem Street Railway Company, \$200,000; Haverhill, Plaistow and Newton Street Railway Company, \$145,000; Lowell and Pelham Street Railway Company, \$25,000; Seabrook and Hampton Beach Street Railway Company, \$45,000. Total \$415,000.

The proceeds of 2,500 shares of preferred stock and 450 shares of common are to be applied to the payment of floating indebtedness and for additions and betterments.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE	
Freight revenue	\$2,424,233.28
Passenger revenue	1,234,225.19
Other operating revenue	253,136.09
Total operating revenue	3,911,594.56
Operating expenses	3,970,979.80
Net operating revenue	3,344,780.94
Outside operating revenue	82,134.02
Total revenue	3,426,914.96
Taxes, accrued—net	18,442.01
Total net revenue	3,408,472.95
Taxes, accrued—gross	191,020.83
Net proportion	3,217,452.12
Operating income	5,128,307.47
Income tax	51,228.96
Net income	5,077,078.51

July 1 to Nov. 30, 1913.

BOSTON & MAINE	
Freight revenue	\$2,132,868.50
Passenger revenue	1,097,921.49
Other operating revenue	253,136.09
Total operating revenue	3,483,926.08
Operating expenses	3,520,038.52
Net operating revenue	3,344,780.94
Outside operating revenue	82,134.02
Total revenue	3,426,914.96
Taxes, accrued—net	18,442.01
Total net revenue	3,408,472.95
Taxes, accrued—gross	191,020.83
Net proportion	3,217,452.12
Operating income	5,128,307.47
Income tax	51,228.96
Net income	5,077,078.51

ARGENTINE CORN

NEW YORK—Broomhall cables official corn crop estimate for Argentina at 348,000,000 bushels on existing conditions, compared with actual yield of 100,841,000 bushels in 1912.



To Our Depositors

We express our appreciation of your patronage during the past twelve months.

To those desiring an efficient handling of their banking business during 1914 we extend a cordial invitation to call and meet our officers and receive the benefit of their counsel and advice.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co
100 FRANKLIN STREET

Hayden, Stone & Co.

BANKERS

New York

Boston

WE OFFER

a limited number of shares of the following companies

to net 3% to 5%

WALTER BAKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
FALL RIVER ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
GREENFIELD ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
LOWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES,
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.

These shares are tax exempt in Massachusetts and the dividends are exempt from the normal Federal Income Tax

ARTHUR W. WOOD

19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

TEL. MAIN 810
811

COTTON EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK—Cotton exports have kept so near the total of last year as to make a nominal difference of only 90,000 bales between Sept. 1 and Dec. 24. There were taken by foreign countries 4,905,073 bales to latter date, compared with 5,095,710 bales a year ago. All other countries except Great Britain have taken somewhat more than last season during these months. To the far east 80,000 bales more have gone, or nearly a 70 per cent increase. Mexico has taken over 20,000 bales, or a tenfold increase and the continent outside of France is nearly one quarter of a million ahead of last year. On the other hand, Great Britain with 1,742,335 bales is 520,000 bales short of her takings in 1912. While these figures do not disclose final destinations exactly, they indicate that British spinners may be hauling in their lines, while German and Austrian as well as Italian takers may be recovering from the whole of the Balkan war period of fully a year ending October last.

Export price of cotton thus far this season has been about two cents a pound higher, or \$10 a bale above that of 1912. September's average was 13.4 cents against 11.6 cents last year and 11.1 in 1911. During the two months of September and October these averages were 13.5 cents, 11.3 and 10.3 accordingly. The average Sept. 1 to date is virtually 13 cents. America has, therefore, enjoyed a progressively higher income for her surplus cotton in these three years.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 1)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago—P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; Copley Plaza.
Chicago and Cairo, Ill.—W. B. Huette; U. S. Hotel.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini; Leona.
Zanesville, O.—J. W. Garrett of W. Cosgrove Shoe Co.; Tour.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar Shoe Co.; Tour.
Parkersburg, Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham Hunsinger Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Sam Cohen; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Toledo—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Tour.
Toledo—C. M. Deiderich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS
Columbus, O.—Chas. Wolf of C. & E. Shoe Co.
Detroit—Roy Pingree of Pingree Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BETHEHEM STEEL

BETHEHEM, Pa.—Bethlehem Steel Company, which

THE HOME FORUM

PURIFYING THE HUMAN DESIRES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNDER the government of infinite Love all men are entitled to complete being, to all that means independence, happiness, health, freedom—all that is good. For this reason the human desires for good, for all that means the largest individuality, are wholly legitimate. The great Master, Christ Jesus, pointed to the value of the impetuous and expectant human thought which reaches out toward the attainment of that to which man is entitled. It was his command and example to pray without ceasing. He said, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." He taught his followers that God is not only able but willing to meet every human need as well as every spiritual need and he directed thoughts spiritualward that mankind might be prepared to receive all good.

The Master did not however teach that all the desires of human beings are legitimate. On the contrary, among the particular things from which he came to save mortals were the carnal and material appetites, the desires that are false and ignorant and which operate only to tantalize and limit mankind instead of leading them toward freedom and the kingdom of God. James said, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." Not understanding the real nature of the good and lasting, the satisfactory, mortals do not really pray for it but center hopes and desires elsewhere, in the finite and the mortal. It was the Master's purpose to reveal the nature of God, infinite good, so clearly that all mortals would abandon a false sense of good, and so be rescued from the varied mortal desires which (often unrecognized) taint the personal experiences with disappointment and distress. It is the purpose of divine Love that all mankind be saved and this salvation includes freedom from every element of human thought which binds to finiteness and mortality. This the Master illustrated in redirecting the human desires from matter to Spirit, from the finite and mortal, to the perfect and eternal, from the untrustworthy and untrue to the great, imperishable treasures of Truth and Love.

The redemption of mortals from unworthy desires requires the help of divine Mind. The human will has not proved a consistent or a successful weapon with which to overcome evil. It has not freed men from even the most obnoxious passions and appetites, notwithstanding centuries of persevering endeavor. Neither can it be trusted to

rescue mortals from other desires which are also limiting and insidious, desires that are sanctioned by custom and society, desires that like their grosser associates are also based upon a wholly material and false sense of life and happiness. Salvation requires spiritual understanding, wisdom from above, and not the human will, to unravel the complexities of human experience and to bring to light the harmonies of being. To provide such spiritual understanding is the present office of Christian Science.

It is written of Christ Jesus that, "when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." With a like tenderness and wisdom Mary Baker Eddy viewed a world misled and persecuted by ill-placed and unpurified desires and then went about to show this world how to solve its problems through the help of the one Spirit. In "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 180): "Mortal mind is ignorant of self, or it would never be self-deceived. If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." Ignorance of the nature of God, the ever-present good, and of man in the likeness of God, has led to a state of imposition and confusion, from which Truth and Love alone can work a radical release. Here God proves an ever ready help, as we read further on in the same work (p. 407): "Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."

Because God is All-in-all, infinite and eternal Life, Truth, and Love which the Scriptures declare Him to be, there can never really be any other object of desire. So-called mortal desires, placed only in a mortal and material sense of life and intelligence, "having no hope, and without God in the world," are untrustworthy and illegitimate. They ex-

press no real godliness, intelligence or manhood. They are related to fear, for they are founded upon a belief that man is dependent upon matter instead of upon God, divine Love, for happiness and life. They should be weighed in the balance of Spirit and exchanged for more spiritual ideas of substance. They should be recognized as a deception. Truth, the real power of man, should pierce the mist of their persuasions. There is no power in evil suggestion of any description and when Truth relieves mortals of the belief in other gods than the one God, divine Mind, they will find themselves in the enjoyment of a freedom and peace far beyond their previous hopes or highest ambitions.

Mankind should realize that God, good, alone has power to influence them and should rejoice in the fact that nothing can separate man from his divine Principle, God, or good. Let the individual think of himself as he really is, not as mortal sense would argue that he is; let him remember that divine Love is supreme and does not inflict upon him false beliefs of any kind, that false desires are no part of any man, that they are not his desires or his mind, character or nature. Man is Godlike and free in the Science of being and needs nothing but what he already possesses, the divine Spirit, Truth and Love, for his complete satisfaction. Spirit is man's substance, his lasting joy, his health, peace, and power. Man truly recognized, does not struggle with tendencies nor is he doomed to disappointment, but he is always unafraid and contented, presenting the character and activity of his Father in heaven. It is but necessary for one to know himself in this light, as he actually is, for good to flow into every avenue of his being. Through such spiritual understanding the world is now awakening to the refrain of the Psalmist, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee." Of divine Love it is truly written, "Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing."

Poetry of Tagore, the Nobel Prize Winner

THE poetry of Rabindranath Tagore, the poet of India, to whom the attention of the world of letters has been called, as winner of the 1913 Nobel prize for literature, is of immense interest to western readers. J. Luttrell Palmer, the writer of a letter to Public Opinion (London) believes that it may take some time for readers on the opposite side of the globe to become attuned to the meter of Mr. Tagore's poems, undoubtedly beautiful as so many of them are. One thing that has occurred to Mr. Palmer is a certain similarity which he detects between Rabindranath Tagore and some of the western poets. This he attributes to a perfectly unconscious imitation and quotes the following from Tagore's recently published "Gitanjali":—"Thou hast made me known to friends whom I knew not. Thou hast given me seats in houses not my own. Thou hast brought the distant near and made a brother of the stranger." In this he finds a marked similarity of thought with Longfellow's splendid "Ded-

ication," which introduces his "Seaside and Fireside" to its readers, and quotes the following stanzas in support of his contention:

Perhaps on earth I never shall behold,
With eye of sense, your outward form and semblance;
Therefore to me you never will grow old,
But live for ever young in my remembrance.

Not chance of birth or place has made us friends,
Being oftentimes of different tongues and nations,
But the endeavor for the self-same ends,
With the same hopes, and fears, and aspirations.

Therefore I hope, as no unwelcome guest,
At your warm fireside, when the lamps are lighted,
To have my place reserved among the rest,
Nor stand as one unsought and uninvited!

Tribute to Farm Folk

Jacob Riis has a high regard for the farmers of the region where he describes himself as making his home in some articles in the Craftsman. He says: "We have met by the way and made friends of some of the finest men I have ever come across, friendship with will abide, I hope, while we live; men with lots of kinks and corners, which is one of the charms about them. One of our neighbors, for instance, could not be persuaded to work for us the first summer, even when he had the time. He simply did not want to; we were not his people. By spring of this year he had sized us up, and we must have made good in his estimate, for he came unasked with his team when he thought we needed him, and turned in to give just the right kind of a lift. His garden is earlier than ours, and a 'mess of greens' has found its way to our table more than once in the same silent fashion. They are not men of many or long speeches, but they are level-headed and good, and I would trust them as I would my own brother. Their wives are the typical New England women of whom one reads, calm of spirit, hard working—too much so, to my mind—of quiet speech and with a quiet humor that is very taking, and altogether likable. Not that they are all that way, men or women, but we are fortunate in having for our near neighbors half a dozen of their kind, and there is none better."

On Playing "By Ear"

A piano student says that he can play easily "by ear" and is forbidden to do so by the teacher. Is the teacher right? Josef Hofmann replies in the Ladies Home Journal that the habit of playing by ear is inveterate and that the question of one's right to do so must be settled by asking whether one plays the best music or only clap trap, how exactly the music is remembered, and how exactly does the player reproduce the remembered music. The trouble is that such players even if they reproduce good music apart by omission and changes and, in short, delay their attainment of decent musicianship. He says: "Imitation is a sign of musical talent of no higher order than that of a parrot."

God Is Leading

Let it fill you with cheerfulness and exalted feeling that God is leading you on, guiding you for a work, preparing you for a good that is worthy of His divine magnificence. If God is really preparing us all to become that which is the very highest and best thing possible, there ought never to be a discouraged or uncheerful being in the world.—Horace Bushnell.

Hearing Not the World

The little child is hearing not
The thunder of the surging throng,
The world's work rolling swift and hot
Is not her message or her song.
Attuned to other voices now,
Her ear picks up the strains that ring
Across the shining mountain's brow
In music of immortal things.
—Baltimore Sun.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Eskimo Callers

Some Americans went up into the arctic seas in a whaling ship and in the book that tells their adventures we read about the Eskimos who came on board to call on the strangers. They were men, women and children, all dressed out in furs and the skins of animals. There were skins of reindeer, seals, dogs and squirrels all nicely made into trousers and coats, with small pieces of fur sewed on for ornament. The people were very merry and laughed a great deal, especially the children.

The captain, to make them welcome, went and got a lot of pilot bread, or hardtack. He put it in a pile on the deck and the Eskimos gathered round it in a solemn circle. One of them divided the bread into even shares. When they had eaten it they felt that they had been made welcome to the ship. Then they went awarming all over it, laughing and exclaiming at the things they saw. There is a word in Eskimo, "pau," which means "nothing." One man who told stories was very fond of this word and he made it work hard, too. This is how he would talk: "Winter, sun pau; daylight pau; all dark. Water pau; all covered. Land pau; all covered. Eskimo

Teaching Latin in a Roman Room

A novel and progressive notion is being worked out at the Hollywood high school in Los Angeles. The Latin classes are to recite in a room which has been carefully planned like a room in a Roman household of long ago. The effort is to make apparent the realism of Latin as a language actually used by the people in every day life, and thus to rouse the same interest in it as is secured in modern language. The motion picture plays that present vivid scenes from ancient Rome are another means of awakening real interest in classical studies, which should have of course all the more a broadening and deepening influence on young thought because they give something to think about that is different from their own experience. To teach youth to sympathize with what is beyond their narrow round is one of the chief functions of education, as teachers are everywhere striving to show; and one secret of the wide-spread discontent with existing methods of education is the requirement that students be crammed with facts instead of really awakened to a lively interest in "all things human."

Rich Men's Log Cabins

It is curious to find men of wealth turning back to the simple way of primitive man or of pioneer days. On estates where handsome houses are full of everything that human invention can contrive for comfort and beauty, there are being built log cabins of a rude sort—not artistic rustic houses, but rough and ready cabins—where the owner of the elegant mansion retires when he wants to be alone. The inside has little furniture and that is of the simplest sort. There is a Navajo blanket perhaps on the floor and a fireplace. But there is no sign of modern civilization. The seclusion and quiet are plainly not the only thing sought here; for one can be secluded in four square walls with pictures hung and gilded. No, these men who live in an atmosphere of things all day long, find rest in the bare simplicities which their forebears strove assiduously to get out of. This piling up and up of material achievement sends the man back to the starting place, clearly instructed that things do not make his happiness and that too many of them may become a burden from which he is fain at times to escape.

Greatness

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.—Seneca.

SOME CURIOUS BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA

IN MANY instances in the animal kingdom of Australia the birds and animals are more remarkable for their curious appearance than for their beauty. Their names, too, are almost as curious as their features. For instance, "paddy-melon" does not mean a fruit as one might suppose but an animal something like a small kangaroo. In most cases, however, the birds and beasts have been left with their original titles, such as kangaroo, wallaroo, wallaby, knockaburra and mopoke. The mopoke is a queer kind of owl, the color of a faded twig, which sits out of nights ruminating, on one leg, and crying in a tone of dismal despair: "Mo-poke, mo-poke." It would be difficult to find it on the move. Relying on its appearance, resembling the twigs around about it, it will sit until one is a foot or two from it and then slowly move off with a heart-rending cry, "mo-poke, mo-poke."

Almost as queer is the knockaburra, or laughing jackass. This bird is the color of a chip and its cries often seriously alarm a "new chum." A "new chum" is the name given in Australia to fresh arrivals from other countries. Sitting on a high tree, the laughing jackass will burst into peals of laughter. For five or six minutes peal after peal of this startling mirth will ring through the bush and then subside into a low,

sarcastic chuckle. Then there will be peace for a moment until another knockaburra takes up the cry from afar and the bush is again filled with sound. Another curious and very beautiful bird is the lyre bird, a timid creature, whose tail takes just the shape of the ancient cithara or lyre. It is a handsome bird although its plumage is not brilliant, but it is extremely shy and difficult to approach. There are several kinds of bower birds, some of them having pretty plumage. But the bower bird is not satisfied with a nest, he must have a drawing-room also. So he, with other of his friends, builds a bower, adorns it with feathers, bits of rag, bits of glass, shells or indeed anything bright he can pick up. Here they amuse themselves all day and at night retire to their nests. There have been important discoveries of gold made in Australia owing to the habit this bird has of picking up anything glittering for its bower, and bringing nuggets of gold to its drawing-room.

Divine Life Here and Now

It is a characteristic of this age that the church is recognizing as never before that its function is not merely to prepare some selected souls for a future life, but also to develop a divine life here and now.—Lyman Abbott.

A Petition

Please, dear mummy, listen to me;
Can I have the dirty-faced boy to tea?
He lives in the little toyshop street,
And we laugh to each other whenever we meet.
I wanted to speak, but nurse won't stop—
And really he's only dirty on top!
Nurse says "No," because she says
Dirty-faced boys have ugly ways,
And if I go asking that sort of boys
They'll soil my books and break my toys.
But I turned round and said to nurse,
"If dirty is ugly, greedy is worse;
And if I invited my boy, of course,
I should want him to ride on my rocking-horse,
And run the trains on my railway line,
And play with my soldiers and all that's mine;
And if he did break the things that wind
I'd try to pretend I didn't mind."
Dearest of mummies, you know what I mean,
For you like all little boys, dirty and clean.
Say I can have him, mummy, do!
And I know he'll wash if I ask him to.
—J. H. Macnair (Westminster Gazette).

Picture Puzzle



Made on New Year's day.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Merrimac.

ROMAN AMPHITHEATER, ITALICA, SPAIN



(Reproduced by permission)

EXCEPT perhaps for southern France, Spain is probably the country richest in Roman remains outside of Italy itself. Of these the most important are at Italica, close to the modern village of Santiponce, near Seville, itself at one time an important Roman city and the capital of the province of Baetica. Italica was founded by Scipio Africanus about 205 B. C. and was thus one of the first Roman settlements to be established outside of Italy. It grew to be a place of considerable importance, its population being computed at several hundred thousand. The Emperor Trajan was born there, and possibly the Emperor Theodosius. It was also the home of the Emperor Hadrian's family. Traces of the forum and other buildings are still to be seen, but by far the most important survival of the Roman occupation is the ruins of a considerable amphitheater. Its walls must originally have been remarkably thick and its masonry strong, but its upper part is now in a very dilapidated condition, particularly on the northern side. Its corridors and the dens for the wild beasts, however, are still in a fairly good state of preservation. The building, as was usual with the Roman

amphitheater, was oval in form, its total length being 513 feet and its breadth 430½ feet, as compared with the corresponding 616 feet and 510½ feet of the Colosseum at Rome.

New Uses of Wireless

Alluding to the invention of Mr. Heaviside, a postal official, who, by means of two equilateral triangles, one above ground and the other several hundred feet below, was able to convey messages from the surface to those working in mines, Richard Kerr, in the course of a lecture delivered at the London Institute, expressed surprise that this system had not been generally adopted. By the aid of two small batteries, using the legs of a photographic camera as aerials, Mr. Kerr showed how wireless telegraphy could set clocks to-work and synchronize them with Greenwich, and how by the same agency electric bells could be rung and electric flashes transmitted. Whether the systems employed were those of Marconi, De Forest, Poulsen, Goldschmidt or Slaby, the lecturer regarded the value of wireless telegraphy to humanity as far beyond any other invention that has come of recent years along the line of the natural sciences.

HIGHER TUITION FEES AT YALE

HIGHER scholarship requirements in order to secure the B.A. degree at Yale and higher tuition fees in order to secure the scholarship required are radical changes at Yale announced recently.

For several years a discussion has been going on concerning the salaries paid to college professors, which are declared to be lower than those paid in other lines of work; but the answer of those managing college finances has always been that they could not afford to pay more. After long consideration of the proposition the Yale Corporation has voted to raise the tuition charges in three departments—the academic, the scientific and the graduate school, says the New York Sun.

The new tuition charge in the college

will be \$100 for a student who takes the normal number of hours (15) a week, instead of \$155, as at present; the charge for extra hours will be \$8 a week, instead of \$10, as at present. In the scientific school the tuition charge is to be increased from \$150 to \$180, or if the required incidentals are included, from \$171 to \$200. In their fourth and fifth years students in the scientific school will be charged \$125, instead of \$100 as at present. In the graduate school the charge will be \$125 a year for men doing full work. By this plan the university funds will be increased \$50,000, yet the charges are still less than in other large colleges.

Harvard has for years required that a certain proportion of the work done for graduation shall be above a definite grade which is higher than the passing mark. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and many other universities have similar systems in force. Its purpose is to discourage mediocrity in intellectual work. It may be thought that the adoption of the point system will mark hardship on the college student, but an investigation of the records shows that a small percentage of the men will be affected. The average Yale student is now fulfilling the requirements of the new plan, albeit unconsciously. For many years Yale has required all its students taking part in athletic contests to maintain a stand of 2.25 or else to forfeit places on the teams.

Missouri's Porphyry

Porphyry is one of the most beautiful of stones and is valued for many art products where marble is used, such as fountains and vases and the finishing of buildings. Some one has lately put in a plea that the porphyry of Missouri be used in building the new state capitol. There is enough of the stone in Shannon county alone to build a dozen cities larger than St. Louis, he says. It is of the red variety, and takes as high a polish as marble. It is as far above red granite as granite is above limestone. It has been pronounced as fine as the famous porphyry of the old world. If this glowing red stone were used in the capitol where marble is usually applied, it would indeed be a splendid monument to the state's resources. The name comes from a Greek word meaning purple. The stone shades into a deep purple very often and mounts to a very rich red as well.

Men in Bible Study

E. Graham Wilson, religious work director of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association is cited by a New York paper as saying: "The Bible is read and studied by New Yorkers as never before. There is a real demand for it. The demand for Bible talks and Bible studies has been so persistent for the past few years that we have steadily increased our Bible discussions and study groups. We have 50 per cent more men studying the Bible this year than last year. "Men are creating the demand for the Bible. I have not gone into the subject from the women's standpoint, but suppose the women are also equally interested."

On Being Noble

If we are ever to be lastingly noble we must never relax our effort always to be as noble as we can.—Barrett Wendell.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second-Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,
Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS,
Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay
(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,
Strand, London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID United States, Canada and Mexico. Daily, one year, \$5.00. Daily, six months, \$3.00. In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suite 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 1, 1914

Another Great Year for the Farmer

FIGURES concerning the farms of the United States for 1913 and emanating from the statistical bureau of the agricultural department talk to us again in billions. The aggregate value of farm products for the year is put at \$10,000,000,000; the aggregate cash income of the farmers of the United States is put at \$5,000,000,000. Crops, proper, reached a value of \$6,100,000,000, the value of cereals alone running to \$2,896,000,000; the animals sold brought \$3,650,000,000. It is difficult to grasp the full meaning of these enormous figures; much easier will it be to take in the astonishing statement that the value of the crops of the United States in 1913 is twice as great as that of the crops of the country in 1899, and \$1,000,000,000 greater than the value of the crops of 1909.

This tells eloquently the story of the advancing cost of living. To use the impressive language of the report, "despite a record year of crop value—although the record of production has fallen—and the fact that the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910, the department does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence." In reaching this conclusion it has been necessary, it seems, to go into some abstruse reasoning, the simplified interpretation of which is, that prices having become accustomed to a high level are not easily affected by conditions which should, seemingly, make them lower.

The influences that affect the family, that is, affect to a greater or lesser degree, the nation. If the family holds itself down to strict economy, the task of living on a moderate plane is not so difficult. But let it once break over the bounds, and there is seldom a return to the old methods of economizing. The United States of America has been living at a more and more costly rate for the last seventeen years. It now finds itself living very close to or beyond the limit of its means, and it is really desirous of retrenching; but it finds it a difficult matter either to begin or to determine just where or how to begin.

Expert Library Civic Advisers

AS A LARGE or small community, whether a state or a city, comes to realize the utility of a public library and its possible uses in making general and specific knowledge accessible, it demands librarians who know life as well as literature. Just at present there is a rising demand for persons on library corps who add to technical knowledge of librarianship detailed information about political science, economics and sociology. Especially states and cities that have legislative reference bureaus covet this sort of trained worker; and the supply is limited. Consequently the library commission of Wisconsin, cooperating with the state university, is now offering a course in library administration and public service, and students have begun to enroll to get the specialized training offered.

This is a precedent that will no doubt be imitated by other library training schools, for the conditions that create the demand are not local but national. Contemporary emphasis is upon civics. Some day it may turn to esthetics, indeed does now in certain circles of society; so that, even now, city libraries are numerous on whose working staffs are persons knowing both cataloguing and the history and bibliography of esthetics.

In theory, of course, a fully equipped state or city library will have a corps of assistants who are specialists, all working under a librarian with powers of coordination and sympathy. Coordination is needed because there must be professional team work and a common goal of endeavor; and sympathy, because the inevitably expanding demands on the library for personal, group and community service require to be promptly met.

Inquiry Into the Matter of Beef

AN INQUIRY which might have been set afoot ten years ago with great advantage to the United States, but which now may be classified under the convenient heading of "better late than never," is about to be instituted by a committee acting under the appointment of the secretary of agriculture. It is to be the duty of this body to carry on a thorough investigation of the production, transportation, slaughter and marketing of meat, with special reference to the great staple, beef. The investigation will take the form of an economic study into the conditions that have affected and influenced meat production and distribution in the United States during the last three decades, or beginning practically with the decline of the "drive," the "range" and free or cheap pasturage generally in the Southwest and West. The value of the findings and recommendations of a committee of this character, it may be recognized at once, will depend largely upon personnel. Here are the names of the appointees: Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture (chairman); Dr. H. J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean and director Iowa State College; Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture; Dr. T. N. Carver, director rural organization service, United States department of agriculture.

From the work of such a committee good results should be expected and obtained. It is of no small importance, on the one hand, that the commercial side of the meat question appears not to be represented in this list, or on the other that, unlike all previous inquiries into the meat situation, this one is to deal with economic conditions rather than with special industries, interests, corporations or individuals. It is going to be, in short, a search for the causes underlying the beef shortage with the view of removing them. The constructive phase of the investigation will have greatest interest. Nothing could be more widely diffused in the United States than the knowledge that meat prices are unreasonably high. Knowledge as to the cause of the high prices is not so widespread, but it may nevertheless be called common. The great point of interest in this

inquiry will be reached when the committee considers the matter of providing, under government auspices, public lands upon which cattle equal in number annually to the demand, may be grazed at a nominal price per head. In fact, the committee will have nothing to study that can compare in importance with the question of restoring, so far as may be, on public and acquired lands in the Southwest and West, the conditions that existed a generation ago and that contributed so largely toward keeping within reasonable bounds the cost of living in the United States. If there is to be a plentiful supply of cheap beef in the future, there must be, in the first place, a plentiful supply of cheap pasturage for cattle.

LONDON, Eng., we are told, consumes no less than ninety tons of salt a day. It may have been observed, also, that there are times when London uses considerable pepper.

SPEAKER CLARK of the United States House of Representatives confided to a Boston audience last week his opinion that the day is at hand when the volume of business to be done by Congress makes necessary steady sittings of that body, and this notwithstanding the increasing assumption by the executive and administrative departments of powers and duties formerly congressional. The veteran legislator buttressed his statement with facts relative to conditions in Congress about which there can be no dispute. Problems created by extraordinary development of the nation's physical resources, and others due to the people's rising demands on government as an agent of public opinion in enforcing new codes of conduct, merge in creating demands on the time and vitality of lawmakers that cannot be met if old schedules of work are to be followed.

If contemporary demands were the only ones that congressmen and senators had to meet they would be hard pressed. But there are inheritances of the past that, as with Sinbad, cling round their necks, and Speaker Clark is for getting rid of some of them. He would make over to some suitable subordinate body adjudication on the innumerable claims, private pension bills and like demands on which Congress is now perforce wasting its more valuable time. He admits the inadequacy of the present method to do justice either to claimants or to the treasury. It should hardly be continued, especially if it clogs the highway along which lawmakers should walk in more freedom while working out laws that are to be fundamental in character and inclusive in aim.

The speaker of the House no longer wields power to shape legislative procedure as did men no more remote in time than Mr. Cannon and Mr. Reed. But he still has influence and knowledge born of a chance to study the law-making mechanism from the inside. Such prophecies and recommendations as he makes are, consequently, of more than ordinary importance.

To devolve authority at the right time, in the right degree and to the right person or persons, is one of the highest tests of the wisdom of an individual, whether he be a monarch or a captain of industry or an educator. The same rule or test holds good with a legislature. With due regard—in this case—to the constitution which defines its own powers, Congress is bound to make the law-making mechanism fit the new day. In order that it may do its major tasks it must delegate some of its minor ones. And this is the more necessary because of the mood of the hour hostile to legislation save by direct popular action.

Levee System Fails Once More

THE South clings to the levee as an old friend. It clings to the levee despite frequent and costly experiences going to show that it is not always dependable. The reason for this is that the levee has many a time proved its dependability. In fact, the low country of the Mississippi valley could not in the past, so far as it is able to see, have met its floodtide emergencies had it not been for the measure of protection afforded by the levee system. Because the levee fails frequently, and because its failures are fraught with tremendous loss, is not regarded in the South as a good reason why the system that has so often proved its worth should be abandoned. We have before us an editorial from the Dallas Morning News which may serve to shed light for the general reader upon the southern attitude of thought in this particular.

It appears that the Texas state reclamation engineer has reported that nearly every levee in north, central and south Texas recently "failed in its purpose to hold back the floods, and has been severely damaged, if not entirely washed away." The conclusion drawn by this gentleman from a hurried survey of the situation is that this failure was due to the unprecedented volume of the floods and to defective construction of the levees. He holds, it seems, that for financial reasons it is impracticable to attempt to provide protection against the recurrence of floods of this character, but that it is both practicable and proper to provide protection against such floods as may be reasonably expected. The Morning News, while admitting that complete data are lacking, takes the position very sensibly, that if the failure of these levees was due to defective construction, it might be possible to get protection from even such extreme floods as the last one; and it adds: "All that is made clear just now is that the building of levees ought to be forbidden unless they are built in accordance with state surveys and in a manner satisfactory to the state's engineer."

Still more incomplete are the data that have reached us. We are unaware, for instance, at the present time as to the exact origin of the recent floods. It may be taken for granted, however, in view of the state engineer's report on the condition of the levees, that the cause was not local, and that, like the great majority of such occurrences—like those in Ohio a few months ago, for example—they are attributable to preventable conditions obtaining over a wide area of territory. In other words, waters that should have been impounded, diverted, checked and directed when in the form of rivulets and small streams were permitted to unite and to increase in volume until they became uncontrollable. Then levees and all other barriers failed to resist them.

Levees may always be necessary in the low country of the South, but they should not always be called upon, as they are now, to perform impossible tasks. The flood problem, in the past, we believe, has been handled from the wrong end. The way to solve it is to control the waters before they have opportunity to become uncontrollable.

Congress and Devolution of Business

MORAL and substantial support should go out freely and plentifully from all parts of the United States to the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation in the effort it is making to bring the Americas into closer social, political and commercial contact. That there is great need of a better understanding between the peoples of these continents must be evident to every observant and thinking person. Intelligent and broad-minded people in the United States are beginning to comprehend the causes that have contributed through many years to a deplorable estrangement. Without intending purposely to affront its neighbors to the south, this republic has indulged in, and has seemingly been content with, an aloofness that has made for ignorance and prejudice on the one side and wounded racial and national pride on the other.

Recently it was the privilege of the Monitor to comment editorially upon the findings of former Secretary of State Robert Bacon during a tour of South America. It may be recalled that these findings were not creditable to the United States or its people either on the score of intelligence or neighborliness. His statement of the situation and the discussion it has aroused, however, have made clearer than ever the necessity of taking steps toward removing the barriers that at present prevent easy and friendly social intercourse and a satisfactory business relationship between the United States and South America. The association referred to has been quick to act upon Mr. Bacon's recommendations, and it is about to enter upon the carrying out of a program that is full of promise.

The sending of teachers from the United States to all parts of South America that these teachers may come back laden with information to be imparted through the medium of schools and platforms, is a plan deserving of the warmest commendation. No less deserving of applause is the plan to invite South American students to the United States that they, in turn, may take back with them a knowledge of affairs in this country based upon personal observation and experience, and impart it to their people.

It is not to be expected that United States teachers visiting South America will find everything down there to their satisfaction; neither is it to be expected that South American students in this country will be pleased with everything they see and hear. What is to be reasonably expected is that out of this exchange of visitors will grow up a better understanding. There may be criticism, and room for criticism, on both sides—there undoubtedly will be—but intimacy, we are certain, will prove to each that likable traits predominate in the other. What is wanted is not so much mutual admiration as mutual toleration, forbearance, charity, friendship.

PUBLIC attention was quickly enlisted in the report of a hearing before the Boston street commissioners on the petition for the right to establish a line of motor bus service between Chestnut Hill and Park street. It seemed to offer a new accommodation, at least in prospect. But the innovation is not to come right away, if at all. There are found to be numerous questions of fact and law to be settled before the permission can be granted, the desirability of the new occupant of the streets, the exact rights of the city in granting and in restricting the license, the method of insuring a fulfillment of all obligations by the licensee. For all these the commissioners will take needed time of investigation, and the motor bus will wait.

There is attraction in the proposal, solely from the fact that Boston's transit service is insufficient and unsatisfactory. The packing of the surface cars running to certain of the suburbs, if not to all of them, is a daily source of discomfort, the product of the inability of the Boston Elevated to provide proper and sufficient service or its indifference to the demands of its patrons. The protest of the people is seldom heard; they have come to regard it as not worth making. They have become accustomed to such crowding of the cars as makes standing certain and the packing of as many as fifteen passengers in the rear vestibule highly probable at certain hours of every day. They have a notion that the Elevated is being run on the principle that it is the strap-hanger who supplies the profit and they seem to endure the standing as in some fashion a necessity of the situation. The necessity is in the mistaken policy of the company, either as a notion that there is greater profit in giving a service that is insufficient or in a lack of the energy needed to set it right.

In recent years Boston has never known the bus in the old Broadway sense. It has depended upon the street car for its city and suburban transportation and has accepted each change in its method with no thought of calling in another vehicle. Its endurance of present conditions is the perfected evidence of its loyalty to an institution that does not qualify as deserving it. Plainly speaking, a well-equipped line of motor buses, with capital to insure the proper service, would be welcome in more than one section of the city. It will be welcome, if it comes, as a relief from conditions that could more effectively be removed by better methods in the present system.

STATISTICS have it that the largest pack of canned salmon ever put up in one season was that of 1913. It amounted to 7,500,000 cases, or 1,500,000 cases more than the pack of 1912. The bulk of the unsold stock in first hands today, we are told, consists of pink salmon. It looks as if "salmon color" in the future would mean a very delicate shade of rose.

PENNSYLVANIA'S total output of coal in 1913 is estimated at 267,000,000 short tons. In this connection it is interesting to have the assurance of English engineers that enough coal to last the world 800 years is still available in Newcastle. The claim of shortage is evidently a weak one with which to attempt to support the continued high price of fuel.

KENOSHA, Wis., in one particular at least, is working along an original line. It has opened a school for men out of work. Thus enforced idleness may be turned to good account. That is, the idle man on leaving school may be worth more than ever before to himself and to others.

ABOUT three million walking sticks a year are said to be exported from the Congo district in Africa. Over there they seem to grow while one rambles.

Working Toward Peace and Friendship

Motor Bus Would Be Welcome in Boston